

Geochronology Pilot Study Floodplain Soils, Tittabawassee River, Michigan

FINAL

Prepared for:

The Dow Chemical Company

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Limno-Tech, Inc.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Soils in the floodplain adjacent to the Tittabawassee River have been found to contain dioxins and furans at varying levels under preliminary sampling conducted by the Michigan DEQ (MDEQ, 2002). The role of the floodplain in the redistribution and/or burial of existing contaminants within the floodplain soil and the potential exchange of contaminants with the river during floods is currently unknown. However, understanding the movement of soil within the floodplain and the potential role of sediments and floodplain soils as an ongoing source of solids loading during flood events is an important element of the overall understanding of solids transport in the river-floodplain system.

This report describes the results of the geochronologic pilot study of cesium-137 and lead-210 in soils in the floodplains adjacent to the Tittabawassee River. The study represents a preliminary geochronologic coring effort initiated in the spring of 2004 to measure historical soil deposition patterns. The goal of this report is to test whether the method can be successfully applied under conditions in the Tittabawassee River floodplain and to document existing conditions in the floodplain. This preliminary data assessment also serves to identify data problems and sources of variability, error and potential confounding factors in future floodplain studies.

The remainder of this report is divided into four sections. Section 2 gives background information necessary to understand geochronologic methods, Section 3 describes the specific design elements for the geochronologic soil accretion rate study, Section 4 presents preliminary results, and conclusions and recommendations are given in Section 5.

The study was conducted in accordance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (CH2MHILL, 2004). The QAPP outlines quality assurance procedures to ensure that the data collected are complete, representative, comparable, and of a known and documented quality.

2. BACKGROUND ON GEOCHRONOLOGIC METHODS

2.1. Rationale of Radionuclide-Based Soil Accretion Rate Estimates

Cesium-137 and lead-210 have been widely used to age-date soils and sediments and to establish long-term accumulation rates. Example studies have been conducted in coastal environments (Saad and Al-Azmi, 2002), river floodplain soils (van der Perk et al., 2002; Du et al., 1998; Rowan and Walling, 1992; Golosov et al., 1999; Borghuis et al., 2002; He and Walling, 2000; Winkelmann et al., 1998; Garten et al., 1978), in river sediments (Jha et al., 2003; Huntley et al., 1995), floodplain-lake sediments (Winter et al., 2001), cultivated and grazed soils (Du et al., 1998; Golosov et al., 1999; He and Walling, 2000;), with soil types spanning the entire spectrum, from clayey and peaty (van der Perk et al., 2002; Rowan and Walling, 1992; Winkelmann et al., 1998) to loose and sandy (Saad and Al-Azmi, 2002). Sample density ranged from a few representative samples (Du et al., 1998), to samples in scattered locations (Du et al., 1998; Saad and Al-Azmi, 2002), to tens of samples in floodplain and river transects (Borghuis et al., 2002), to greater than 100 gridded samples (van der Perk et al., 2002; Rowan and Walling, 1992).

Examination of radionuclide inventories and observations of spatial patterns and trends have been used to infer erosion and deposition rates (van der Perk et al., 2002; Du et al., 1998), patterns of fluvial redistribution of floodplain soils (van der Perk et al., 2002; Du et al., 1998; Rowan and Walling, 1992), factors responsible for observed differences in spatial variability patterns (van der Perk et al., 2002; Golosov et al., 1999; Martynenko et al., 2003), vertical cesium patterns as a function of land-use and soil types (Du et al., 1998), uncertainty in inventory and rate calculations (Borghuis et al., 2002), and transport of sediment and contaminants within floodplains and rivers and into lakes (Winter et al., 2001).

The fact that the radionuclides cesium-137 and lead-210 readily and strongly attach to clay and organic particles allows soil and sediment accretion rates to be estimated from activity levels of these two elements. Activity is a measure of concentration related to the radioactivity of the two substances and is measured in units of pico-curies per second or decays per minute. Cesium-137 desorbs more readily from soil particles and is most mobile in sandy soils with low clay and/or organic content, therefore, in some environments, cesium-derived sedimentation rates are associated with a greater level of uncertainty (Huntley et al., 1995; Du et al., 1998; Rowan and Walling 1992).

Lead-210 is a decay product of radon-222 and is present in soils and sediments primarily as a result of recent atmospheric deposition. Radon-222 is a volatile, short-lived intermediate daughter product of uranium-238 decay, a naturally occurring radioisotope found in the earth's crust. Lead-210 is deposited on the earth's surface at a relatively constant rate related to the volatilization rate of radon-222. Once deposited, the activity of lead-210 decreases exponentially with time, with a decay

half life of 22 years. This portion of lead-210 is defined as "unsupported lead-210." The only other source of lead-210 is decay of radium-226 (an element similar only in name to radon-222) within the soil/sediment column itself. This portion of lead-210, termed "supported lead-210," must be accounted for (subtracted) when age-dating sediments using lead-210 (Huntley et al., 1995).

Cesium-137 is a man-made isotope produced only during nuclear fission. Cesium-137 first entered the atmosphere during atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons, which began in 1954 and peaked in 1963-1964. Like lead-210, cesium-137 enters the soil/sediment through atmospheric deposition. The depth interval containing sediments deposited in 1954 can be identified because cesium-137 was not present in the natural environment prior to that time. The peak of the cesium-137 soil profile is usually identified in sediments deposited around 1963. Most often, the cesium-137 horizon of 1954 is used as the benchmark depth against which soil and sediment accumulation rates are estimated. These calculations rely on the assumption that the deposition rate has been mostly constant over time (Huntley et al., 1995).

2.2. Sources of Uncertainty and Method Limitations

The assumption of constant depositional rate of cesium-137 may not hold true. However, the assumption of constant deposition can be evaluated using measurements of lead-210. A high correlation between the activities of the two radionuclides indicates greater confidence that cesium-based accretion rates are accurate (Huntley et al., 1995).

Another source of uncertainty derives from the determination of background activity in the soil/sediment column. Measured activity is never truly zero, rather, after a certain depth, activity fluctuates randomly around a very low level (background). The depth at which background activity levels are reached is a necessary input in models used to estimate the accretion rate. For cesium-137, it helps establish the likely depth of the 1954 horizon, and for lead-210, it helps determine the supported fraction of activity. This implies that cores must be deep enough to reach background activity, and at least 3 samples are necessary from the deeper sections to establish its value (Flett, 2005).

Uncertainty is also introduced by the nature of the sedimentary environment. The greater the sediment/soil deposition rate, the greater the extent of dilution of the radionuclides attached to the particle surfaces. At high accretion rates, radionuclide concentrations can be so diluted that measured values can be difficult to distinguish from background. In such cases, sedimentation rates can be difficult or impossible to estimate with radionuclides alone and are generally used in conjunction with other methods, such as dendrogeochronology. Estimates are also highly uncertain when mixing processes in soils/sediments (e.g. due to erosion/redeposition, bioturbation by worms, moles and other aquatic and terrestrial organisms) alter the initially deposited sediment profile (Flett, 2005; Huntley et al., 1995).

2.3. Calculation of Sedimentation Rates

The local accretion rate based on cesium is calculated simply as the ratio of the thickness of the soil column above the 1954 horizon and the elapsed number of years since 1954 up to the year of sampling.

For lead-210, calculation of accretion rate is more complex, since several factors must enter the calculation: the lead-210 decay constant, the supported activity and the unsupported activity.

Two different models based on different sets of assumptions can be used to estimate sedimentation rates from lead-210, depending on which set of assumptions hold for a given core. In some circumstances, assumptions of both models can be met, and using two models gives a more robust estimate of sedimentation rate. The constant initial concentration model (CIC) assumes a constant initial concentration of unsupported lead-210 and a constant sedimentation rate over the period of time for which the unsupported lead-210 is measurable. The method requires either measurements of sediment porosity to correct for compaction, or cumulative dry weight. The constant rate of supply of unsupported lead-210 model (CRS) assumes a constant supply of lead-210, but it can consider variable sedimentation rate and sediment compaction. Both models assume constant flux of unsupported lead-210 to the sediment-water interface over time. The CRS model requires a core that is long enough to include all of the measurable atmospheric source lead-210 (i.e. background present at depth) (Turner and Delorme, 1996).

With the CIC model sedimentation rates are calculated by solving an equation that balances the total activity of lead-210, A_{tx} , at a given depth x and time t (e.g. a given core segment) against the sum of the radioactive decay of unsupported lead-210 and supported lead-210, A' , leading to an equation that can be solved graphically:

$$\ln(A_{tx}-A') = \ln(P/\omega) - (\lambda/S_0)x,$$

where P is the flux of lead-210 at the sediment-water interface in pico-curies per square centimeter per year, ω is the mass sedimentation rate in grams per square centimeter per year, λ is the radioactive decay constant for lead-210 (0.0311/yr) and S_0 is the sedimentation rate in centimeters per year at the sediment-water interface. Graphically, λ/S_0 is the slope of the line plotting x vs. $\ln(A_{tx}-A')$. S_0 is calculated from the slope and the known decay constant. The time t in years since the sample was deposited is given by x/S_0 (Turner and Delorme, 1996).

In the CRS model, the age of a given layer of sediment or soil is calculated from the cumulative unsupported lead-210 *beneath* sediments of a depth x (i.e. background), $B(x)$, and from the total residual unsupported lead-210 in the entire sediment column, $B(0)$. The time is given by

$$t = -(1/\lambda) \cdot \ln[B(x)/B(0)],$$

and $B(x)$ and $B(0)$ are calculated by direct numerical integration of the lead-210 profile (plot of unsupported activity versus cumulative dry weight) (Turner and Delorme, 1996).

3. PROCEDURES AND STUDY DESIGN

This study design was modeled on previous investigations on various floodplains throughout the country where geochronology (in combination with other methods) was successfully used to provide insight into soil/sediment exchange between a river and its floodplain and soil transport within the floodplain (e.g., WRP Technical Note SD-CP-4.1, 1993; Steiger *et al.*, 2003; Shroder, 1980; Phipps, *et al.*, 1995; Hupp and Morris, 1990; Hupp and Bazemore, 1993; and Heimann and Roell, 2000). In these studies, sampling locations were distributed throughout the floodplain (e.g., Heimann and Roell, 2000), on a regular grid or in transects (Kleiss, 1996), and study length ranged from a single event to 4 years.

This preliminary study utilized measurements of cesium-137 and lead-210 to evaluate long-term depositional rates on the floodplain. The approach selected for this study was to collect soil cores along predefined transects along the Tittabawassee River floodplain downstream of the Dow Midland Plant. Cores were collected from the surface down to the water table and were segmented in smaller intervals to estimate radionuclide activity at various depths and help establish the minimum necessary depth of future cores.

The coring took place in the fall of 2004 at the following three study sites:

1. Dow property near Rockwell Drive (5 cores)
2. Imerman Park (5 cores)
3. Dow Property near Caldwell Boat Launch (5 cores)

Core locations were identified with GPS equipment. The coring locations on the transects are coordinated with other study design elements to allow for comparisons (dendrogeomorphic and clay pad studies).

The cores were extracted with a geoprobe using direct push techniques. The cores penetrated deep enough to reach the groundwater table (between 2 and 11 ft). The Lexan tubes containing the cores were sealed with Teflon® caps and Teflon® tape, the core sections were labeled and were put in a cooler with ice in a vertical position. When possible, geochronologic cores are generally sectioned into thin 0.5-2 inch intervals. In this study, field procedures called for 1-inch sections, but conditions (sandy and wet soil column) resulted in incomplete recovery and significant compaction of the cores. Core recovery was variable across the study area and within each sample location (3 cores were required for each location). Generally core recovery was near 60% for most cores. The low recovery combined with the inconsistent recovery rates within sample locations precluded high vertical resolution due to the uncertainty in assigning each sample to a specific depth. To account for the uncertainty in vertical position of individual samples, the decision was made to analyze the cores in 0.5 foot intervals. The cores were sliced into 0.5 foot intervals in the laboratory (except section 11 in core MSE-03151, which was only 0.17 ft for unspecified reasons, but that did not compromise dating results).

4. RESULTS

The following sections present results of the radionuclide measurements performed by Flett Research, Ltd. Raw data are included in Appendix A.

In each core, between 4 and 17 consecutive 0.5 foot segments were analyzed for cesium-137 and lead-210. The activity of each radionuclide was quantified along with the laboratory/equipment specific uncertainty for that soil segment. A given measurement was considered above background if its error bar did not significantly overlap with the error bars on activities of deeper segments. Cesium-137 was found only in the top 0.5 ft of sediment in 9 of the 15 sample locations. This means that the upper 0.5 ft or less was deposited after 1954 and the sedimentation rate cannot be further refined without the collection of smaller sample intervals. Only one core had significant amounts of cesium-137 in the 0.5 to 1 ft interval (THT-03160 in Imerman Park, Figure 1.). In the remaining cores the presence of some cesium-137 in the 0.5 to 1 ft interval is possible based on background levels, but the results were inconclusive. Thus, each core has a cesium-137 derived *upper bound estimate* on soil accretion rates ranging from 0.12 or less to 0.26 inches per year.

Lead-210 provided estimates of soil accretion rates in only 5 out of the 15 core locations (each of the three study areas had at least one core with an interpretable lead-210 profile, see Figure 2 for example profile at core FRE-3158). The remaining cores had lead-210 measurements at background levels or had vertical or erratic profiles, which could not be interpreted. Such profiles could be due to very high deposition rates and associated dilution of sorbed radionuclides and/or to the action of mixing processes over the time period of deposition. Lead-210-based estimates of soil accretion rates ranged from 0.11 to 0.31 inches per year. Lead estimates tend to exceed cesium estimates by approximately 50%.

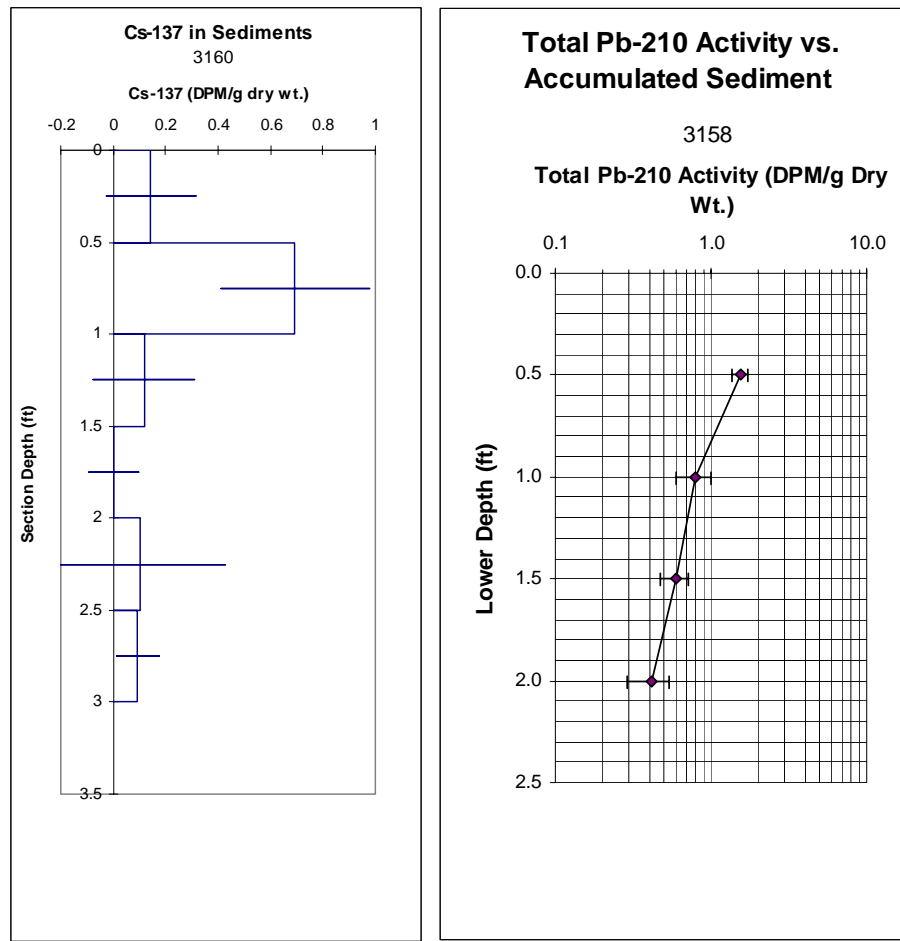


Figure 1. Cesium-137 Profile at Core THT-3160 and Lead-210 Profile at Core FRE-3158.

Table 1 summarizes the radionuclide results, and Figure 2 shows a map of the core locations and estimated accumulation rates.

Table 1. Summary of Radionuclide Measurements

Core ID (Core Depth)	Lead-210 Rate (in/yr)	Cesium-137 Rate (in/yr)	Lead-210 Profile Difficulties	Segment in Which Cesium-137 Was Present
MSE-03150 (3 ft)	0.20	≤ 0.12		0 to 0.5 ft
MSE-03151 (11 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.13	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
MSE-03152 (8 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.13	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
MSE-03153 (11 ft)	0.31	≤ 0.12		0 to 0.5 ft
MSE-03154 (2 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
FRE-03155 (6 ft)	0.14	≤ 0.13		0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
FRE-03156 (8.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.13	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
FRE-03157 (6.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
FRE-03158 (2 ft)	0.26	≤ 0.12	results may be due to background Ra-226	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
FRE-03159 (7.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
THT-03160 (3 ft)	not measurable	0.15-0.26	All depths near background	0 to 1 ft, if top of section 2 is at 1963, then the rate is 0.15. If the bottom of section 2 is at 1958, then the rate is 0.26.
THT-03161 (2.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
THT-03162 (6 ft)	0.11	≤ 0.13		0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
THT-03163 (8 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
THT-03164 (9 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	Profile is erratic	0 to 0.5 ft

Figure 2. Estimated Soil Accretion Rates Determined from Radionuclide Measurements

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following subsections of this report present conclusions and recommendations.

5.1. Conclusions

Results of this preliminary investigation indicate that soil accretion rates range from less than 0.12 to 0.26 inches per year, with local variation, particularly near the river.

The following conclusions can be drawn relative to the method utility for this study and associated uncertainties:

- A primary goal of this study was to evaluate the utility of the geochronologic method for determining soil accretion rates. An evaluation of the data collected to date indicates that radionuclide measurements provide valuable local information. Both lead-210 and cesium-137 results are necessary in order to help resolve uncertainties stemming from multiple factors. Such uncertainties can be reduced by joint interpretation of lead-210 and cesium-137 data.
- Geoprobos were not successful at producing cores from which depth horizons could be reliably identified, due to incomplete recovery and compression of the cores during collection. Typical core recoveries for the upper 3 ft averaged 60%.
- Numerous factors may affect accretion rates. In addition to localized effects of floodwater currents, geomorphologic features of the floodplain, such as levees, depressions/wetlands, point bars and overbank deposits may also influence soil accretion. Current data are insufficient to establish these relationships.

5.2. Recommendations

Recommendations for potential future adjustments to the approach and additional studies include the following:

- Finer sectioning to provide more precise soil accretion rate estimates. Radionuclide measurements provide reliable information when vertical profiles are present, however, geochronologic cores collected to date provide insufficient detail at the level of 0.5 ft surficial core sections. Future cores should be sectioned into 0.5 to 1 inch intervals within the first 0.5 ft. Finer sectioning is also necessary to assess spatial patterns of soil accretion rates. Core depth to the groundwater surface should be maintained with analysis of selected deep sections to derive background activity of lead-210 and cesium-137.

- Coring Method Adjustments. The soil coring method used in this round of sampling had low recovery and high uncertainty about the exact vertical position of thin segments. In order to allow reliable thin segmentation of samples near the surface, we propose a two-step sampling approach consisting of manual scraping of soil to 2 feet depth followed by coring for deep samples. The manual approach consists of delineating a one foot square area with 4 graduated stakes pushed two feet vertically into the ground at each corner. After removal of sod, soil is scraped off and collected manually with a stainless steel spoon. The graduated rulers at the corners indicate when the appropriate depth has been reached for individual samples, and the procedure is repeated for each sampling interval. The soil is collected into sample jars. After manual sample collection, deeper samples should be collected using a direct-push sampler through the bottom of the 2 foot depression. Soil is more consolidated at greater depth, and coring is less likely to cause compression of the soil column. The end of the direct push sampler should be fitted with an eggshell catcher to prevent loss of soil from the bottom of the core.
- Soil Accretion as a Function of Geomorphology. To distinguish the impact of various geomorphologic features on soil accretion rates, additional locations should be investigated with the goal of targeting individual features.

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**APPENDIX A:
FEBRUARY 8, 2005 FLETT RESEARCH LTD.
REPORTED LABORATORY RESULTS FOR LEAD-210 AND
CESIUM-137**

Fett's Results, printed to pdf, go here.

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Cesium-137 and lead-210 have been widely used to age-date soils and sediments and to establish long-term accumulation rates. Example studies have been conducted in coastal environments (Saad and Al-Azmi, 2002), river floodplain soils (van der Perk et al., 2002; Du et al., 1998; Rowan and Walling, 1992; Golosov et al., 1999; Borghuis et al., 2002; He and Walling, 2000; Winkelmann et al., 1998; Garten et al., 1978), in river sediments (Jha et al., 2003; Huntley et al., 1995), floodplain-lake sediments (Winter et al., 2001), cultivated and grazed soils (Du et al., 1998; Golosov et al., 1999; He and Walling, 2000;), with soil types spanning the entire spectrum, from clayey and peaty (van der Perk et al., 2002; Rowan and Walling, 1992; Winkelmann et al., 1998) to loose and sandy (Saad and Al-Azmi, 2002). Sample density ranged from a few representative samples (Du et al., 1998), to samples in scattered locations (Du et al., 1998; Saad and Al-Azmi, 2002), to tens of samples in floodplain and river transects (Borghuis et al., 2002), to greater than 100 gridded samples (van der Perk et al., 2002; Rowan and Walling, 1992).

Examination of radionuclide inventories and observations of spatial patterns and trends have been used to infer erosion and deposition rates (van der Perk et al., 2002; Du et al., 1998), patterns of fluvial redistribution of floodplain soils (van der Perk et al., 2002; Du et al., 1998; Rowan and Walling, 1992), factors responsible for observed differences in spatial variability patterns (van der Perk et al., 2002; Golosov et al., 1999; Martynenko et al., 2003), vertical cesium patterns as a function of land-use and soil types (Du et al., 1998), uncertainty in inventory and rate calculations (Borghuis et al., 2002), and transport of sediment and contaminants within floodplains and rivers and into lakes (Winter et al., 2001).

The fact that the radionuclides cesium-137 and lead-210 readily and strongly attach to clay and organic particles allows soil and sediment accretion rates to be estimated from activity levels of these two elements. Activity is a measure of concentration related to the radioactivity of the two substances and is measured in units of pico-curies per second or decays per minute. Cesium-137 desorbs more readily from soil particles and is most mobile in sandy soils with low clay and/or organic content, therefore, in some environments, cesium-derived sedimentation rates are associated with a greater level of uncertainty (Huntley et al., 1995; Du et al., 1998; Rowan and Walling 1992).

Lead-210 is a decay product of radon-222 and is present in soils and sediments primarily as a result of recent atmospheric deposition. Radon-222 is a volatile, short-lived intermediate daughter product of uranium-238 decay, a naturally occurring radioisotope found in the earth's crust. Lead-210 is deposited on the earth's surface at a relatively constant rate related to the volatilization rate of radon-222. Once deposited, the activity of lead-210 decreases exponentially with time, with a decay

half life of 22 years. This portion of lead-210 is defined as "unsupported lead-210." The only other source of lead-210 is decay of radium-226 (an element similar only in name to radon-222) within the soil/sediment column itself. This portion of lead-210, termed "supported lead-210," must be accounted for (subtracted) when age-dating sediments using lead-210 (Huntley et al., 1995).

Cesium-137 is a man-made isotope produced only during nuclear fission. Cesium-137 first entered the atmosphere during atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons, which began in 1954 and peaked in 1963-1964. Like lead-210, cesium-137 enters the soil/sediment through atmospheric deposition. The depth interval containing sediments deposited in 1954 can be identified because cesium-137 was not present in the natural environment prior to that time. The peak of the cesium-137 soil profile is usually identified in sediments deposited around 1963. Most often, the cesium-137 horizon of 1954 is used as the benchmark depth against which soil and sediment accumulation rates are estimated. These calculations rely on the assumption that the deposition rate has been mostly constant over time (Huntley et al., 1995).

2.2. Sources of Uncertainty and Method Limitations

The assumption of constant depositional rate of cesium-137 may not hold true. However, the assumption of constant deposition can be evaluated using measurements of lead-210. A high correlation between the activities of the two radionuclides indicates greater confidence that cesium-based accretion rates are accurate (Huntley et al., 1995).

Another source of uncertainty derives from the determination of background activity in the soil/sediment column. Measured activity is never truly zero, rather, after a certain depth, activity fluctuates randomly around a very low level (background). The depth at which background activity levels are reached is a necessary input in models used to estimate the accretion rate. For cesium-137, it helps establish the likely depth of the 1954 horizon, and for lead-210, it helps determine the supported fraction of activity. This implies that cores must be deep enough to reach background activity, and at least 3 samples are necessary from the deeper sections to establish its value (Flett, 2005).

Uncertainty is also introduced by the nature of the sedimentary environment. The greater the sediment/soil deposition rate, the greater the extent of dilution of the radionuclides attached to the particle surfaces. At high accretion rates, radionuclide concentrations can be so diluted that measured values can be difficult to distinguish from background. In such cases, sedimentation rates can be difficult or impossible to estimate with radionuclides alone and are generally used in conjunction with other methods, such as dendrogeochronology. Estimates are also highly uncertain when mixing processes in soils/sediments (e.g. due to erosion/redeposition, bioturbation by worms, moles and other aquatic and terrestrial organisms) alter the initially deposited sediment profile (Flett, 2005; Huntley et al., 1995).

2.3. Calculation of Sedimentation Rates

The local accretion rate based on cesium is calculated simply as the ratio of the thickness of the soil column above the 1954 horizon and the elapsed number of years since 1954 up to the year of sampling.

For lead-210, calculation of accretion rate is more complex, since several factors must enter the calculation: the lead-210 decay constant, the supported activity and the unsupported activity.

Two different models based on different sets of assumptions can be used to estimate sedimentation rates from lead-210, depending on which set of assumptions hold for a given core. In some circumstances, assumptions of both models can be met, and using two models gives a more robust estimate of sedimentation rate. The constant initial concentration model (CIC) assumes a constant initial concentration of unsupported lead-210 and a constant sedimentation rate over the period of time for which the unsupported lead-210 is measurable. The method requires either measurements of sediment porosity to correct for compaction, or cumulative dry weight. The constant rate of supply of unsupported lead-210 model (CRS) assumes a constant supply of lead-210, but it can consider variable sedimentation rate and sediment compaction. Both models assume constant flux of unsupported lead-210 to the sediment-water interface over time. The CRS model requires a core that is long enough to include all of the measurable atmospheric source lead-210 (i.e. background present at depth) (Turner and Delorme, 1996).

With the CIC model sedimentation rates are calculated by solving an equation that balances the total activity of lead-210, A_{tx} , at a given depth x and time t (e.g. a given core segment) against the sum of the radioactive decay of unsupported lead-210 and supported lead-210, A' , leading to an equation that can be solved graphically:

$$\ln(A_{tx}-A') = \ln(P/\omega) - (\lambda/S_0)x,$$

where P is the flux of lead-210 at the sediment-water interface in pico-curies per square centimeter per year, ω is the mass sedimentation rate in grams per square centimeter per year, λ is the radioactive decay constant for lead-210 (0.0311/yr) and S_0 is the sedimentation rate in centimeters per year at the sediment-water interface. Graphically, λ/S_0 is the slope of the line plotting x vs. $\ln(A_{tx}-A')$. S_0 is calculated from the slope and the known decay constant. The time t in years since the sample was deposited is given by x/S_0 (Turner and Delorme, 1996).

In the CRS model, the age of a given layer of sediment or soil is calculated from the cumulative unsupported lead-210 *beneath* sediments of a depth x (i.e. background), $B(x)$, and from the total residual unsupported lead-210 in the entire sediment column, $B(0)$. The time is given by

$$t = -(1/\lambda) \cdot \ln[B(x)/B(0)],$$

and $B(x)$ and $B(0)$ are calculated by direct numerical integration of the lead-210 profile (plot of unsupported activity versus cumulative dry weight) (Turner and Delorme, 1996).

3. PROCEDURES AND STUDY DESIGN

This study design was modeled on previous investigations on various floodplains throughout the country where geochronology (in combination with other methods) was successfully used to provide insight into soil/sediment exchange between a river and its floodplain and soil transport within the floodplain (e.g., WRP Technical Note SD-CP-4.1, 1993; Steiger *et al.*, 2003; Shroder, 1980; Phipps, *et al.*, 1995; Hupp and Morris, 1990; Hupp and Bazemore, 1993; and Heimann and Roell, 2000). In these studies, sampling locations were distributed throughout the floodplain (e.g., Heimann and Roell, 2000), on a regular grid or in transects (Kleiss, 1996), and study length ranged from a single event to 4 years.

This preliminary study utilized measurements of cesium-137 and lead-210 to evaluate long-term depositional rates on the floodplain. The approach selected for this study was to collect soil cores along predefined transects along the Tittabawassee River floodplain downstream of the Dow Midland Plant. Cores were collected from the surface down to the water table and were segmented in smaller intervals to estimate radionuclide activity at various depths and help establish the minimum necessary depth of future cores.

The coring took place in the fall of 2004 at the following three study sites:

1. Dow property near Rockwell Drive (5 cores)
2. Imerman Park (5 cores)
3. Dow Property near Caldwell Boat Launch (5 cores)

Core locations were identified with GPS equipment. The coring locations on the transects are coordinated with other study design elements to allow for comparisons (dendrogeomorphic and clay pad studies).

The cores were extracted with a geoprobe using direct push techniques. The cores penetrated deep enough to reach the groundwater table (between 2 and 11 ft). The Lexan tubes containing the cores were sealed with Teflon® caps and Teflon® tape, the core sections were labeled and were put in a cooler with ice in a vertical position. When possible, geochronologic cores are generally sectioned into thin 0.5-2 inch intervals. In this study, field procedures called for 1-inch sections, but conditions (sandy and wet soil column) resulted in incomplete recovery and significant compaction of the cores. Core recovery was variable across the study area and within each sample location (3 cores were required for each location). Generally core recovery was near 60% for most cores. The low recovery combined with the inconsistent recovery rates within sample locations precluded high vertical resolution due to the uncertainty in assigning each sample to a specific depth. To account for the uncertainty in vertical position of individual samples, the decision was made to analyze the cores in 0.5 foot intervals. The cores were sliced into 0.5 foot intervals in the laboratory (except section 11 in core MSE-03151, which was only 0.17 ft for unspecified reasons, but that did not compromise dating results).

4. RESULTS

The following sections present results of the radionuclide measurements performed by Flett Research, Ltd. Raw data are included in Appendix A.

In each core, between 4 and 17 consecutive 0.5 foot segments were analyzed for cesium-137 and lead-210. The activity of each radionuclide was quantified along with the laboratory/equipment specific uncertainty for that soil segment. A given measurement was considered above background if its error bar did not significantly overlap with the error bars on activities of deeper segments. Cesium-137 was found only in the top 0.5 ft of sediment in 9 of the 15 sample locations. This means that the upper 0.5 ft or less was deposited after 1954 and the sedimentation rate cannot be further refined without the collection of smaller sample intervals. Only one core had significant amounts of cesium-137 in the 0.5 to 1 ft interval (THT-03160 in Imerman Park, Figure 1.). In the remaining cores the presence of some cesium-137 in the 0.5 to 1 ft interval is possible based on background levels, but the results were inconclusive. Thus, each core has a cesium-137 derived *upper bound estimate* on soil accretion rates ranging from 0.12 or less to 0.26 inches per year.

Lead-210 provided estimates of soil accretion rates in only 5 out of the 15 core locations (each of the three study areas had at least one core with an interpretable lead-210 profile, see Figure 2 for example profile at core FRE-3158). The remaining cores had lead-210 measurements at background levels or had vertical or erratic profiles, which could not be interpreted. Such profiles could be due to very high deposition rates and associated dilution of sorbed radionuclides and/or to the action of mixing processes over the time period of deposition. Lead-210-based estimates of soil accretion rates ranged from 0.11 to 0.31 inches per year. Lead estimates tend to exceed cesium estimates by approximately 50%.

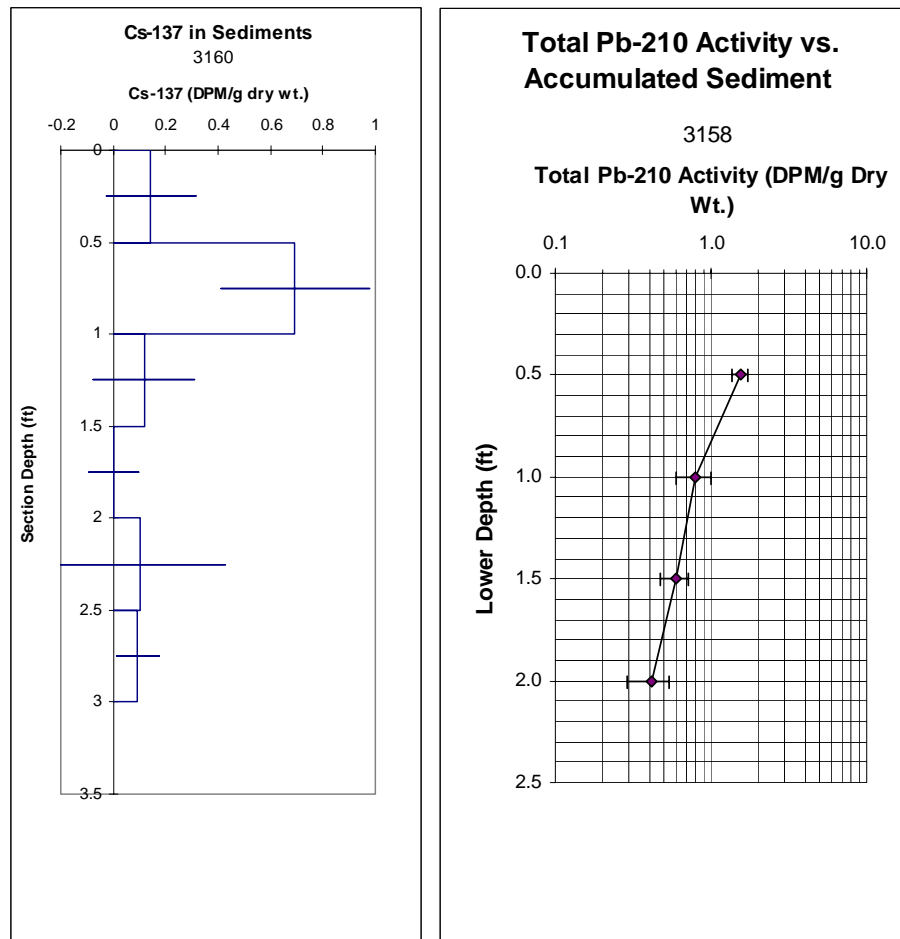
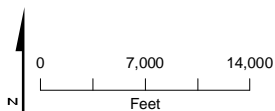
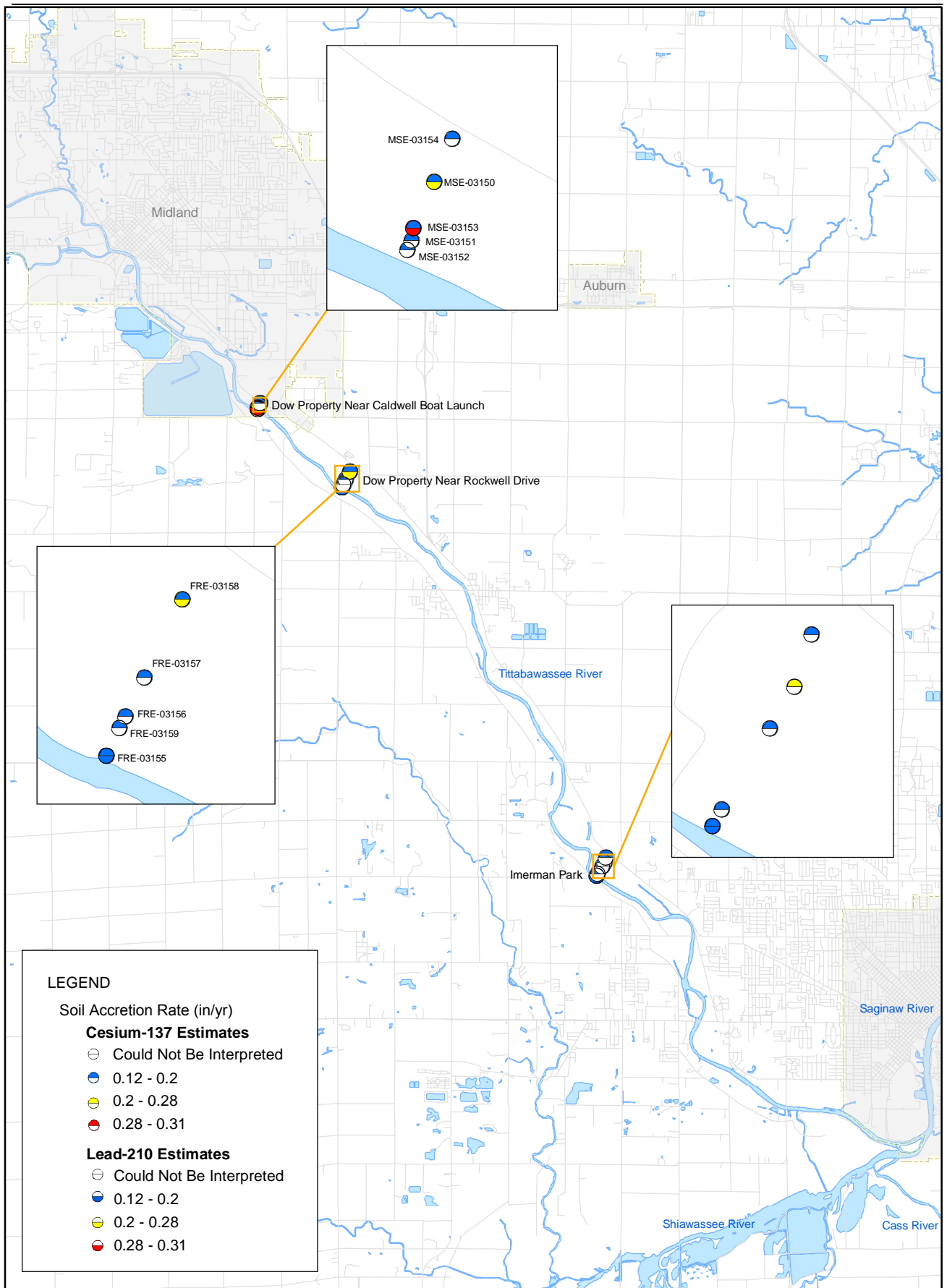


Figure 1. Cesium-137 Profile at Core THT-3160 and Lead-210 Profile at Core FRE-3158.

Table 1 summarizes the radionuclide results, and Figure 2 shows a map of the core locations and estimated accumulation rates.

Table 1. Summary of Radionuclide Measurements

Core ID (Core Depth)	Lead-210 Rate (in/yr)	Cesium-137 Rate (in/yr)	Lead-210 Profile Difficulties	Segment in Which Cesium-137 Was Present
MSE-03150 (3 ft)	0.20	≤ 0.12		0 to 0.5 ft
MSE-03151 (11 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.13	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
MSE-03152 (8 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.13	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
MSE-03153 (11 ft)	0.31	≤ 0.12		0 to 0.5 ft
MSE-03154 (2 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
FRE-03155 (6 ft)	0.14	≤ 0.13		0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
FRE-03156 (8.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.13	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
FRE-03157 (6.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
FRE-03158 (2 ft)	0.26	≤ 0.12	results may be due to background Ra-226	0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
FRE-03159 (7.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
THT-03160 (3 ft)	not measurable	0.15-0.26	All depths near background	0 to 1 ft, if top of section 2 is at 1963, then the rate is 0.15. If the bottom of section 2 is at 1958, then the rate is 0.26.
THT-03161 (2.5 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
THT-03162 (6 ft)	0.11	≤ 0.13		0 to 0.5 ft, possibly to 1 ft
THT-03163 (8 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	All depths near background	0 to 0.5 ft
THT-03164 (9 ft)	not measurable	≤ 0.12	Profile is erratic	0 to 0.5 ft



FINAL

FIGURE 2
Geochronology Pilot Study:
Floodplain Soils, Tittabawassee River, Michigan

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following subsections of this report present conclusions and recommendations.

5.1. Conclusions

Results of this preliminary investigation indicate that soil accretion rates range from less than 0.12 to 0.26 inches per year, with local variation, particularly near the river.

The following conclusions can be drawn relative to the method utility for this study and associated uncertainties:

- A primary goal of this study was to evaluate the utility of the geochronologic method for determining soil accretion rates. An evaluation of the data collected to date indicates that radionuclide measurements provide valuable local information. Both lead-210 and cesium-137 results are necessary in order to help resolve uncertainties stemming from multiple factors. Such uncertainties can be reduced by joint interpretation of lead-210 and cesium-137 data.
- Geoprobe were not successful at producing cores from which depth horizons could be reliably identified, due to incomplete recovery and compression of the cores during collection. Typical core recoveries for the upper 3 ft averaged 60%.
- Numerous factors may affect accretion rates. In addition to localized effects of floodwater currents, geomorphologic features of the floodplain, such as levees, depressions/wetlands, point bars and overbank deposits may also influence soil accretion. Current data are insufficient to establish these relationships.

5.2. Recommendations

Recommendations for potential future adjustments to the approach and additional studies include the following:

- Finer sectioning to provide more precise soil accretion rate estimates. Radionuclide measurements provide reliable information when vertical profiles are present, however, geochronologic cores collected to date provide insufficient detail at the level of 0.5 ft surficial core sections. Future cores should be sectioned into 0.5 to 1 inch intervals within the first 0.5 ft. Finer sectioning is also necessary to assess spatial patterns of soil accretion rates. Core depth to the groundwater surface should be maintained with analysis of selected deep sections to derive background activity of lead-210 and cesium-137.

- Coring Method Adjustments. The soil coring method used in this round of sampling had low recovery and high uncertainty about the exact vertical position of thin segments. In order to allow reliable thin segmentation of samples near the surface, we propose a two-step sampling approach consisting of manual scraping of soil to 2 feet depth followed by coring for deep samples. The manual approach consists of delineating a one foot square area with 4 graduated stakes pushed two feet vertically into the ground at each corner. After removal of sod, soil is scraped off and collected manually with a stainless steel spoon. The graduated rulers at the corners indicate when the appropriate depth has been reached for individual samples, and the procedure is repeated for each sampling interval. The soil is collected into sample jars. After manual sample collection, deeper samples should be collected using a direct-push sampler through the bottom of the 2 foot depression. Soil is more consolidated at greater depth, and coring is less likely to cause compression of the soil column. The end of the direct push sampler should be fitted with an eggshell catcher to prevent loss of soil from the bottom of the core.
- Soil Accretion as a Function of Geomorphology. To distinguish the impact of various geomorphologic features on soil accretion rates, additional locations should be investigated with the goal of targeting individual features.

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**APPENDIX A:
FEBRUARY 8, 2005 FLETT RESEARCH LTD.
REPORTED LABORATORY RESULTS FOR LEAD-210 AND
CESIUM-137**

Radionuclide Results for Core 3150

Flett Research Ltd.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3150

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

There is an apparent drop in the Pb-210 activity as a function of depth in the core (Pages 2 & 3). The surface activity of 4.4 DPM/g is ~ 3.5 times the average background Pb-210 level (average activity of deepest 2 sections) of about 1.19 DPM/g. The surface section is likely above background but the deeper sections may or may not contain excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

The regression graph on Page 5 includes sections 1 - 4. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a constant rate of sediment accumulation. If one assumes that the average activity of the deepest 2 sections (1.19 DPM/g) is the true background, then the closest corresponding sediment accumulation rate in the R2 table on Page 4 ($R^2 = 0.7652$) is about 0.3283 g/cm²/yr. The Regression Plot, using 1.2065 DPM/g background, is seen on Page 5 above the R2 table on the EXCEL sheet. An age of 9.496 g/cm² / 0.3283 g/cm²/yr = 28.9 yr can be calculated for the bottom of the top section, and an accumulation rate of 0.5 ft / 28.9 yr = 0.017 ft/yr results. The ragged shape of the Pb-210 profile suggests that the accumulation rate is not constant and therefore these predictions should be viewed cautiously.

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

The CRS model includes sections 1- 5. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a core that is long enough to include all of the measurable atmospheric source Pb-210. If one assumes that the lowest measured activity in the modelled sections of the core (1.09 DPM/g) is the background Pb-210 level, then the CRS model can be applied. The results are shown in column Z of the main data table. An age of 25.4 years is determined for the bottom of the top section (0.5 ft depth), corresponding to the year 1979 and a sediment accumulation rate of 0.37 g/cm²/yr or 0.5 ft / 25.4 yr = 0.0197 ft/yr

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than 0. / (2005 - 1954) = 0.010 ft/yr or 11.538 / 50 = 0.23 g/cm²/yr. This rate is less than the 0.0197 ft /yr predicted by the CRS model and the 0.017 ft/yr predicted by the regression model, but considering the limited data, all three methods are yielding similar results. In this case I am more confident in the Cs-137 results because the accuracy of the Pb-210 methods is compromised with this limited data set.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road
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Core ID: 3150

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

Project:

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Date(s) Analysed:

Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

[illegible]

* : See 'Comments' section above for discussion.

Flett Research Ltd.

Fax/Phone (204) 667-2505

E-mail: flett@flettresearch.ca Webpage: <http://www.flettresearch.ca>

Core ID: 3150

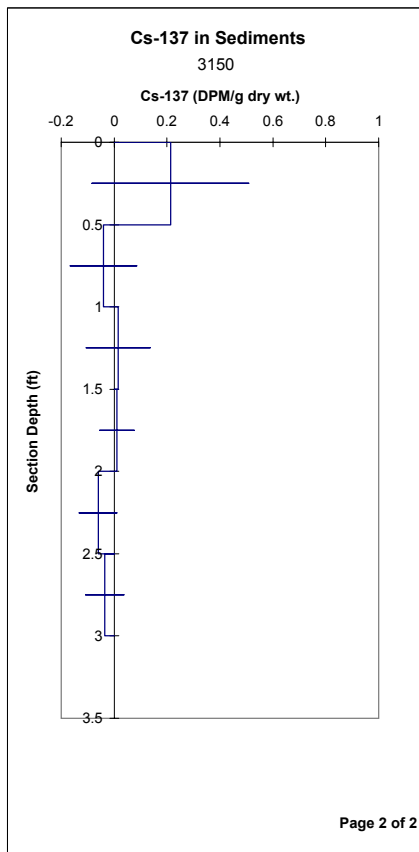
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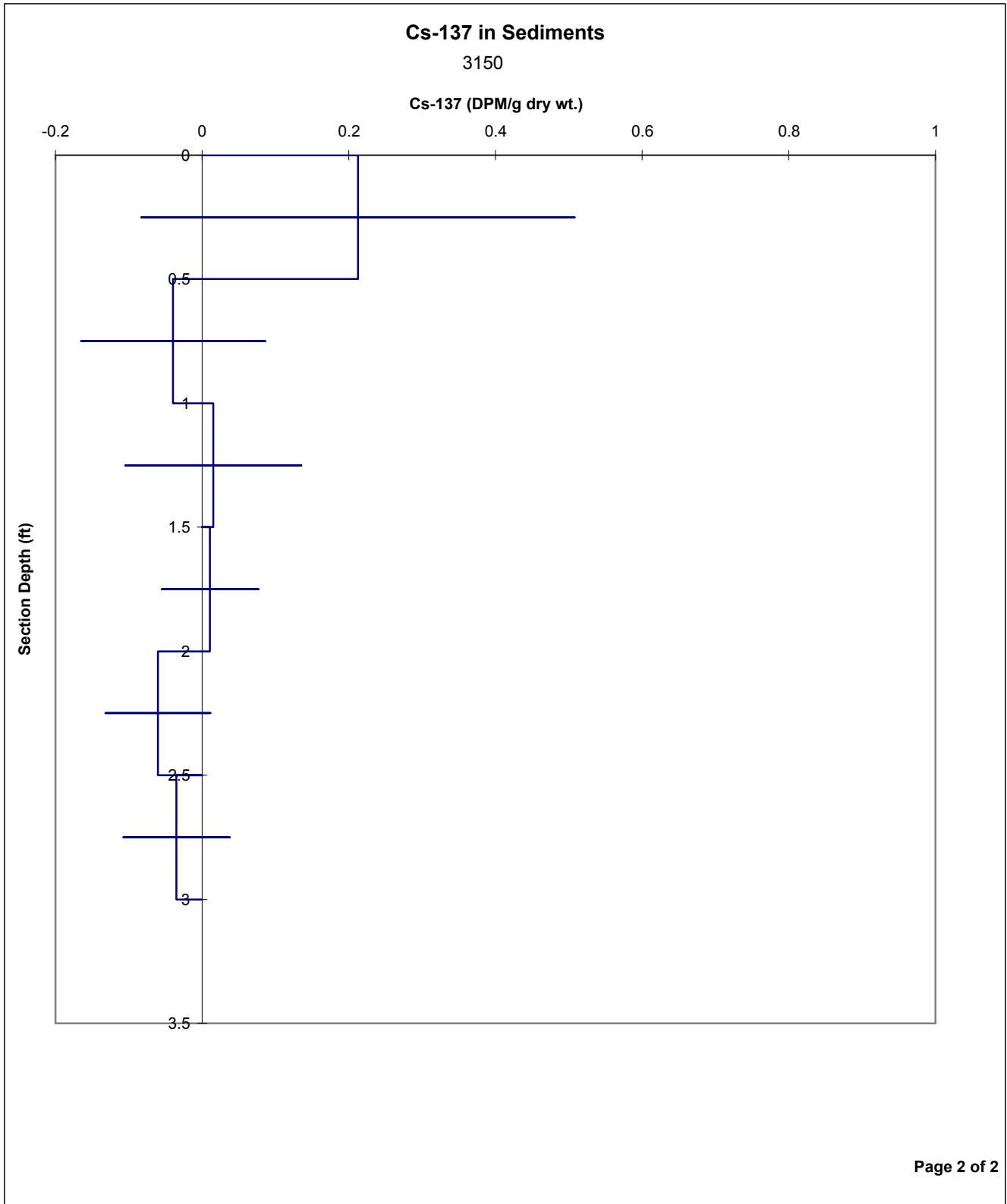
Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

Analyst(s):

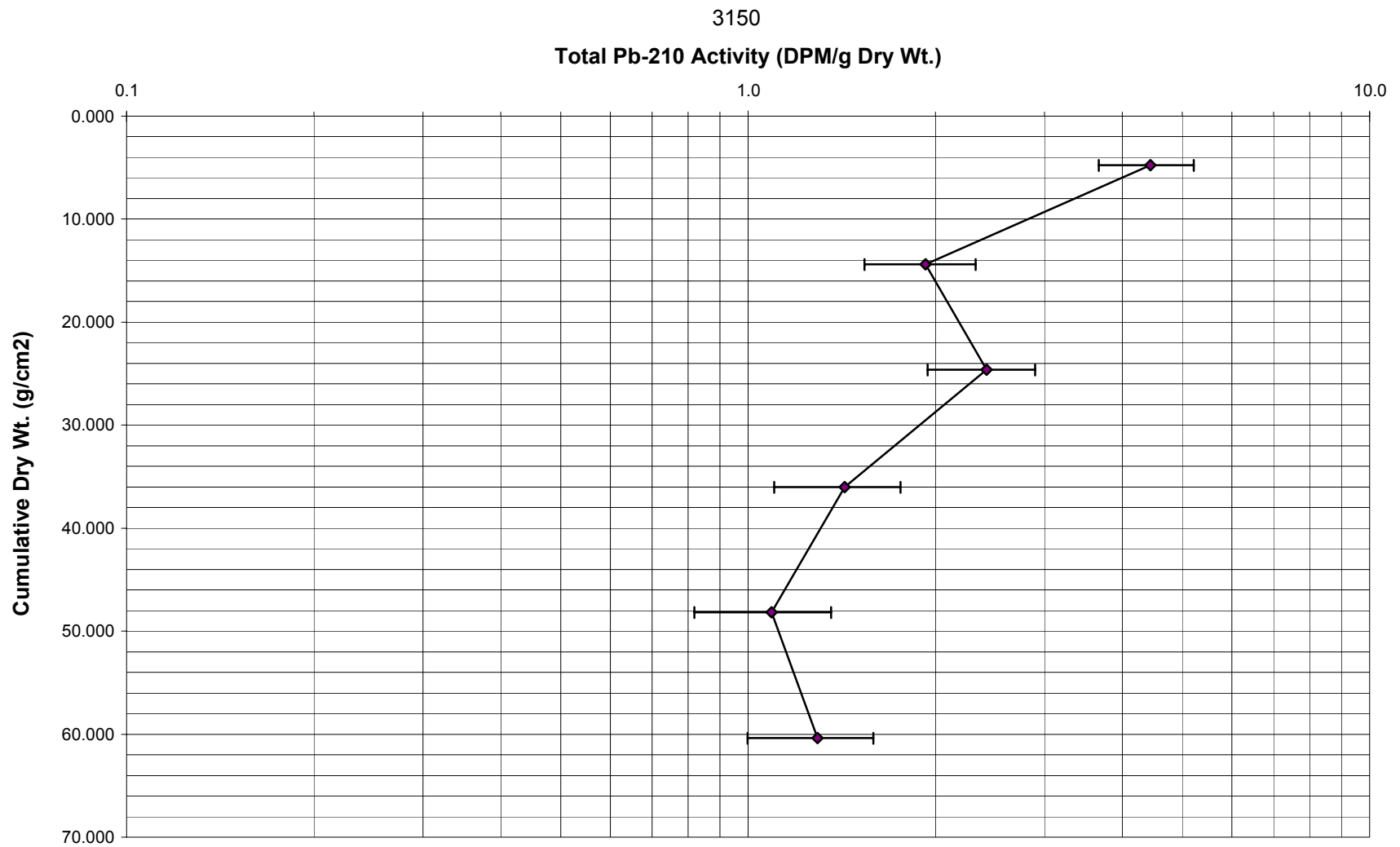
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0.03774	2.75
-0.10754	2.75
-0.0349	2.75
-0.0349	3
0	3



Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment



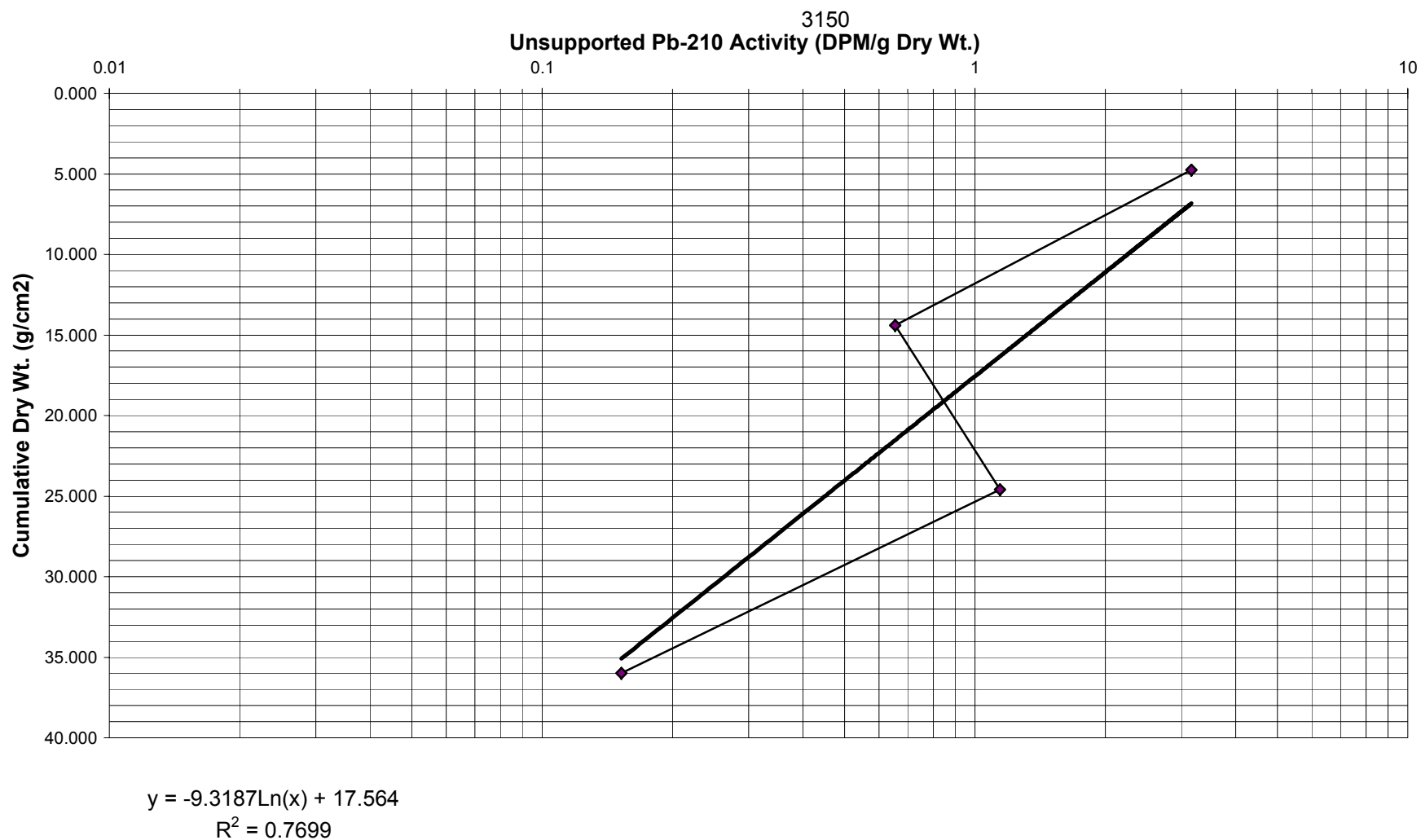
r^2 fit as a function of background subtracted					
bkg (DPM/g)		r^2	Sediment Accumulation Rate (g/cm ² /yr)	Slope 'm'	Y intercept 'b'
0.0000		0.7213	0.7388	-23.77	40.09
0.0710		0.7225	0.7180	-23.10	38.74
0.1419		0.7239	0.6971	-22.43	37.41
0.2129		0.7253	0.6760	-21.75	36.09
0.2838		0.7268	0.6547	-21.07	34.79
0.3548		0.7285	0.6332	-20.37	33.49
0.4257		0.7303	0.6114	-19.67	32.20
0.4967		0.7322	0.5893	-18.96	30.93
0.5676		0.7343	0.5669	-18.24	29.66
0.6386		0.7366	0.5441	-17.51	28.41
0.7095		0.7391	0.5208	-16.76	27.17
0.7805		0.7418	0.4969	-15.99	25.94
0.8515		0.7449	0.4723	-15.20	24.71
0.9225		0.7482	0.4468	-14.38	23.50
0.9935		0.7519	0.4202	-13.52	22.30
1.0645		0.7560	0.3920	-12.61	21.11
1.1355		0.7604	0.3618	-11.64	19.93
1.2065		0.7652	0.3283	-10.56	18.75
1.2775		0.7699	0.2896	-9.32	17.56
1.3485		0.7725	0.2403	-7.73	16.37
1.4195		0.7561	0.1479	-4.76	15.06

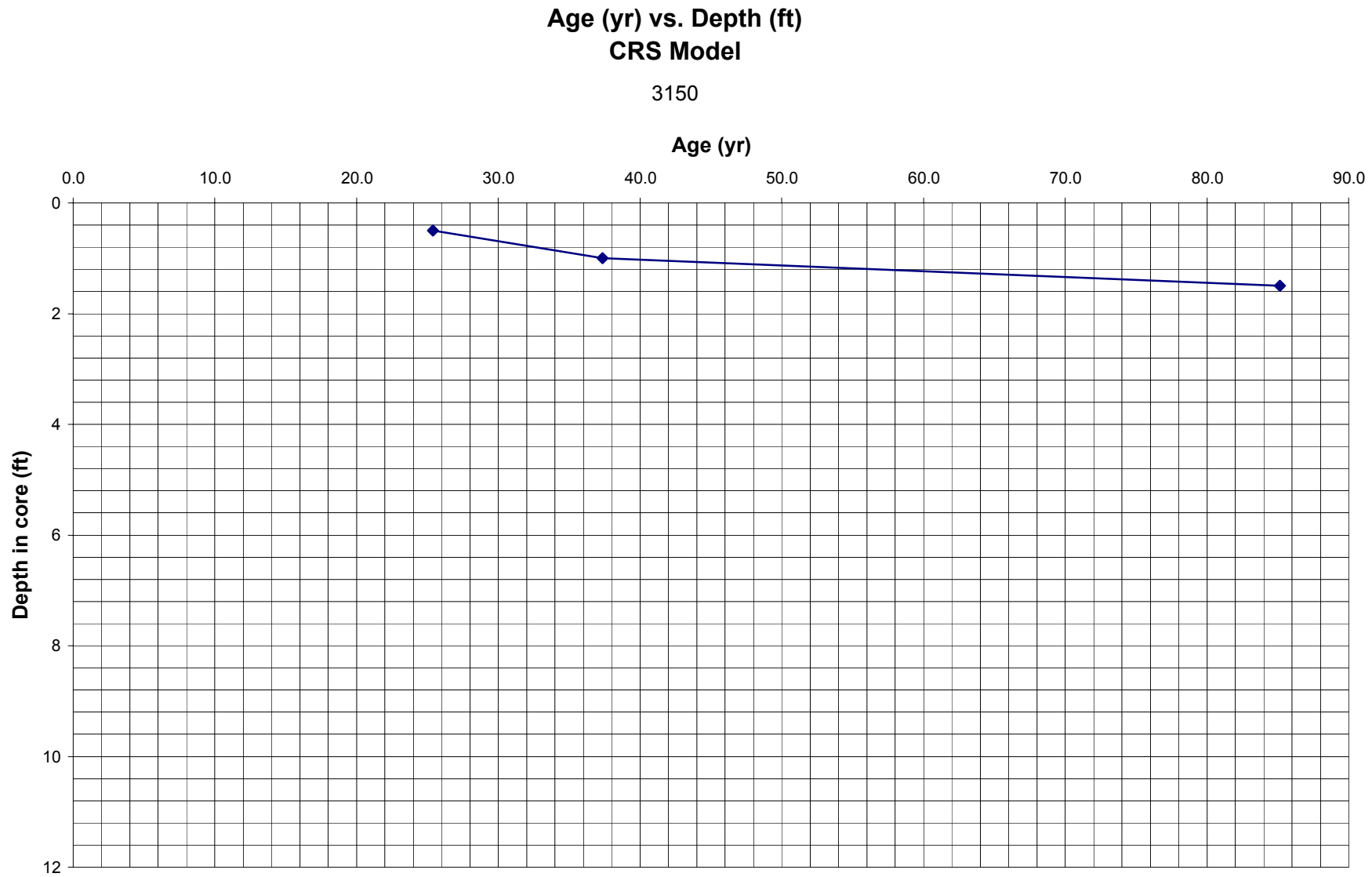
Note: Used Column BM for Background Subtraction.

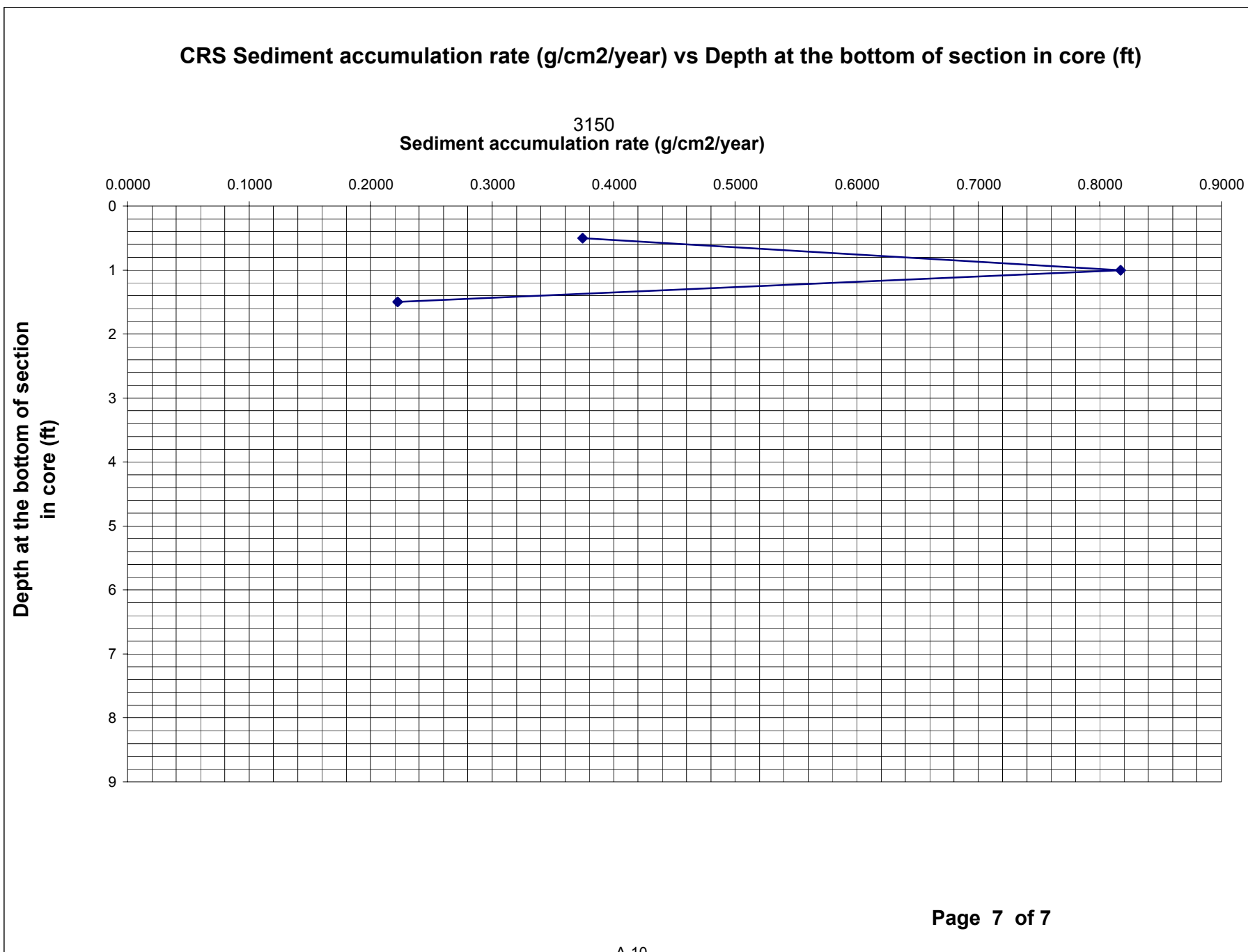
Page 4 of 7

Note: this table presents results of Pb-210 linear regression model for a range of Pb-210 background activity levels. The model is applied assuming constant sediment accumulation rate. The model is used to generate 20 regressions using different values of background, across the possible range from zero activity to the lowest observed sample activity. The quality of the fit is an indication of the quality of the assumed background activities. The table above shows the R2 value obtained with each choice of background, as well as the corresponding sediment accumulation rate, intercept and slope of the regression line.

Regression of Unsupported Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment Using Background = 1.2775 DPM/g







Radionuclide Results for Core 3151

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

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Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3151

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

Pb-210 appears to be above background only in the top section (0 - 0.5 ft) of the core (2.07 DPM/g). The deeper sections of the core (0 - 11 ft) are probably at background Pb-210 levels, with an average activity of 0.46 DPM/g and little variation throughout the core. The Pb-210 models cannot be applied with only a single section showing excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

There is significant Cs-137 in the upper section (0.0 - 0.5 ft) and there may be some Cs-137 in section 2 (0.5 - 1.0 ft). For purposes of calculation, it is assumed that the bottom of section 1 is at 1958 and thus the majority of the Cs-137 has been captured in this section, and that smaller amounts of the radionuclide, deposited from 1954 - 1958 may be present in section 2. If 1958 occurs at 0.5 ft, then a sediment accumulation rate can be estimated to be $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1958) = 0.0109 \text{ ft/yr}$. It is possible that section 2 contains no Cs-137 and therefore the sediment accumulation rate could be significantly lower.

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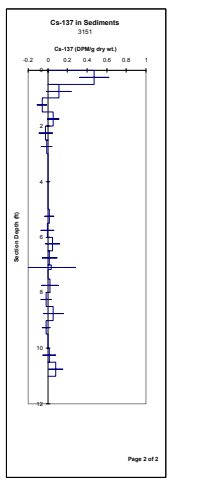
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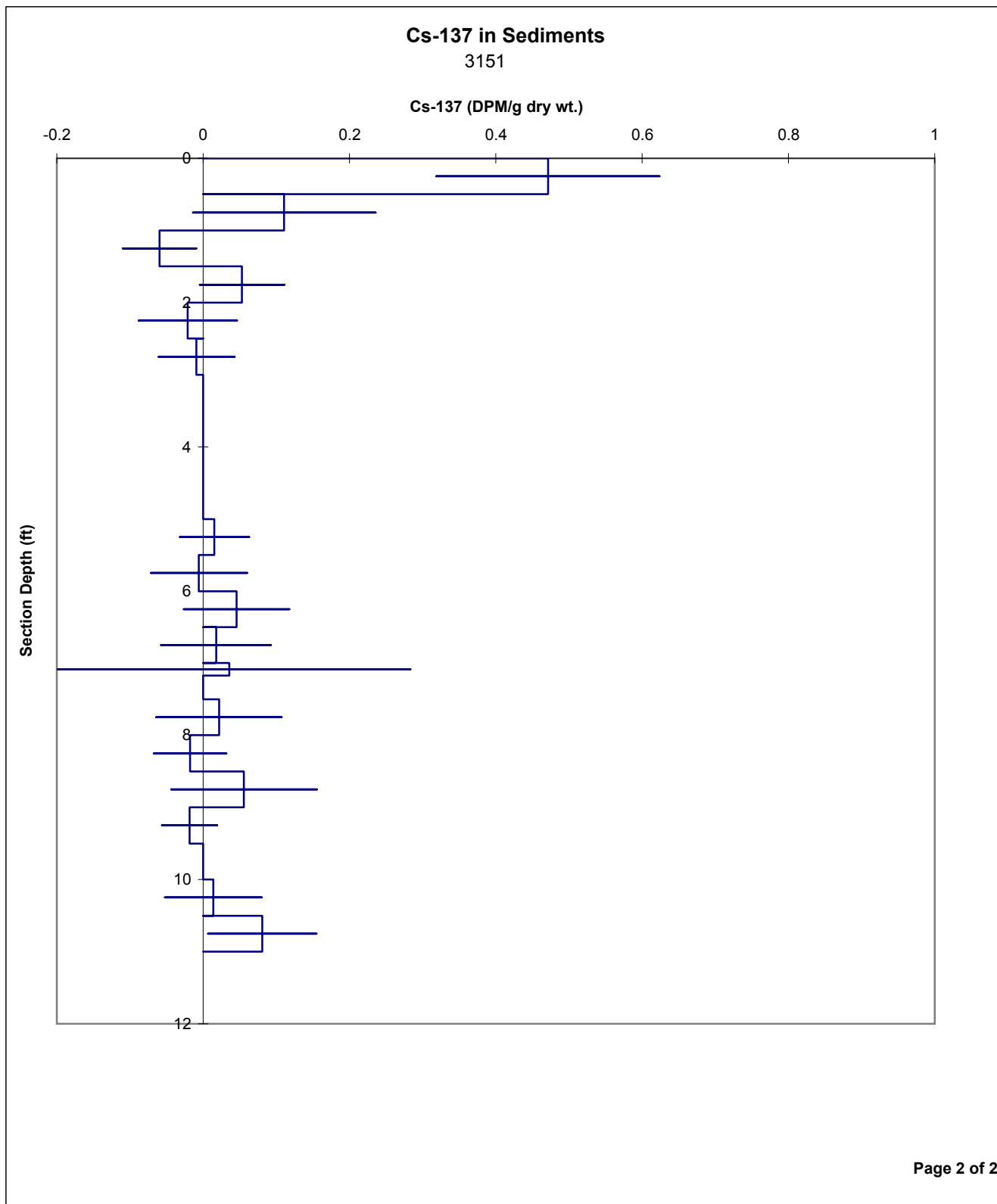
Core ID: 3151
Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005
Sampling Date(s):
Project:

Date(s) Analysed:
Analyst(s):

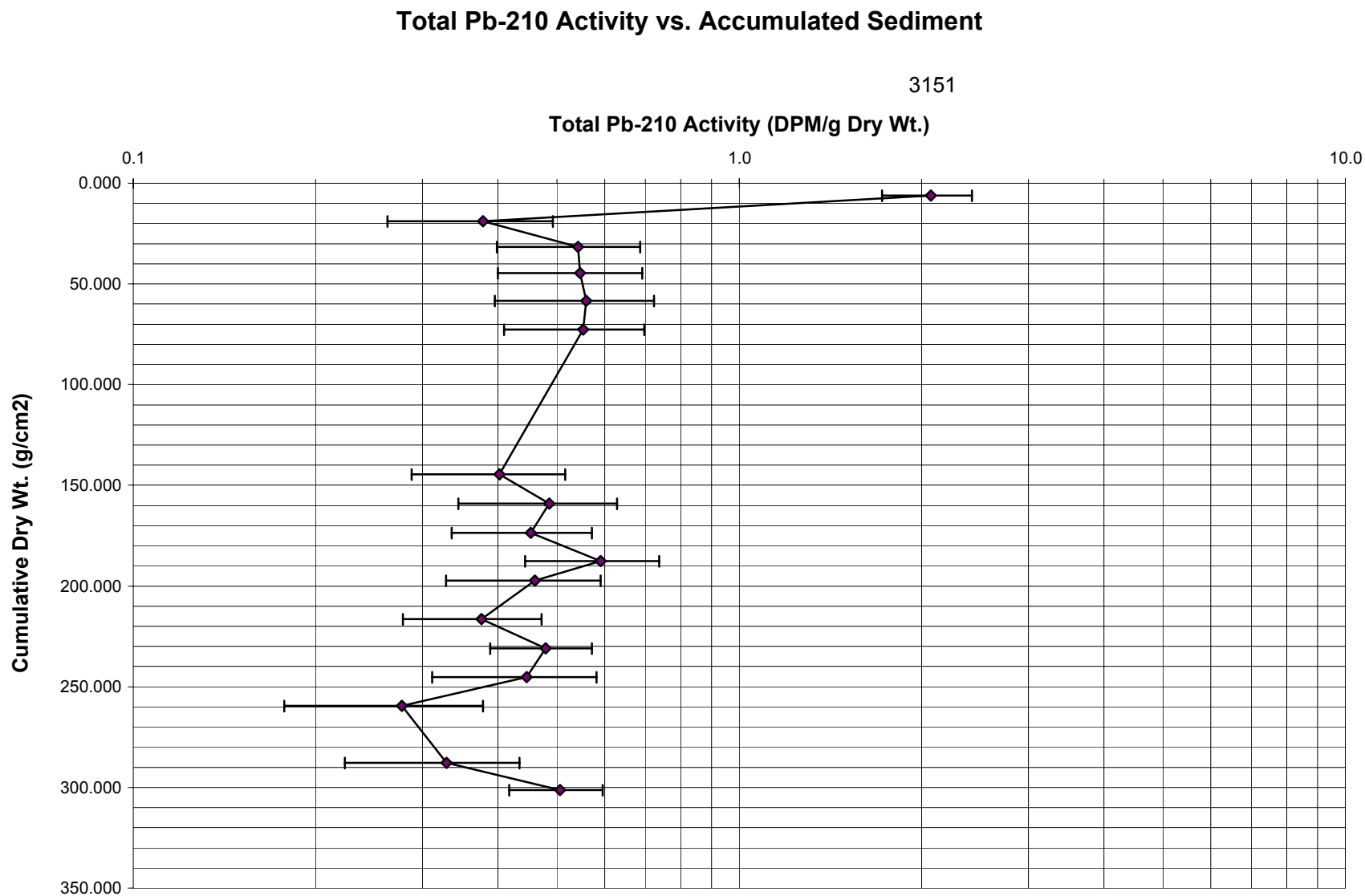
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This table must remain open for chart to plot.





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Radionuclide Results for Core 3152

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Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3152

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

Pb-210 appears to be above background only in the top section (0.5 - 1.0 ft) of the core (4.40 DPM/g). The deeper sections of the core (0.5 - 8 ft) are probably at background Pb-210 levels, with an average activity of 0.70 DPM/g. There is an apparent slow drop in background activity with depth but this is attributed to varying Ra-226 concentrations, not atmospheric source Pb-210. The Pb-210 models cannot be applied with only a single section showing excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

There is significant Cs-137 in the upper section (0.0 - 0.5 ft) and there may be some Cs-137 in section 2 (0.5 - 1.0 ft). For purposes of calculation, it is assumed that the bottom of section 1 is at 1958 and thus the majority of the Cs-137 has been captured in this section, and, that smaller amounts of the radionuclide, deposited from 1954 - 1958 may be present in section 2. If 1958 occurs at 0.5 ft, then a sediment accumulation rate can be estimated to be $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1958) = 0.0109 \text{ ft/yr}$. It is possible that section 2 contains no Cs-137 and therefore the sediment accumulation rate could be significantly lower.

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Core ID: 3152

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Date(s) Received:
Sampling Date(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

Date(s) Analysed:

Analyst(s):

This table must remain open for

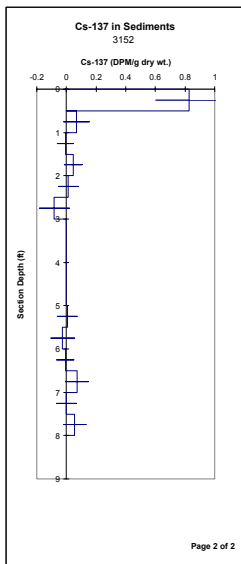
Cs-137 in Sediments
3152

Cs-137 (DPM/g dry wt.)

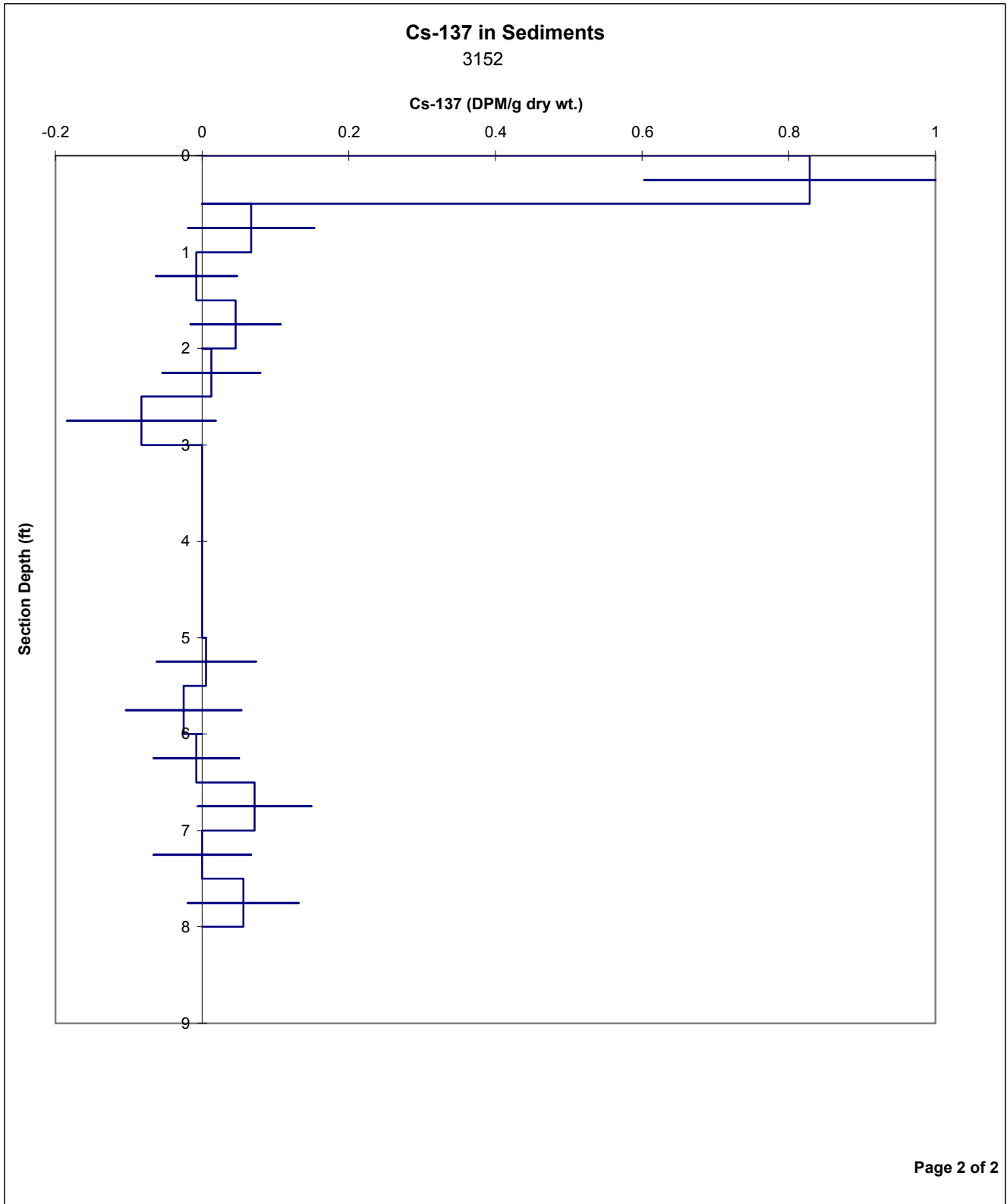
Section Depth (ft)

Section Depth (ft)	Cs-137 (DPM/g dry wt.)
0	~0.85
1	~0.15
2	~0.10
3	~0.15
4	~0.10
5	~0.05
6	~0.10
7	~0.15
8	~0.10
9	~0.05

Page 2 of 2



Pilot Table X Values	Pilot Table Y Values
0	0
0.82828	0
0.82828	0.25
1.05383	0.25
0.60273	0.25
0.82828	0.25
0.82828	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
0.06691	0.5
0.06691	0.75
0.15271	0.75
-0.01889	0.75
0.06691	0.75
0.06691	1
0	1
0	1
-0.00764	1
-0.00764	1.25
0.04773	1.25
-0.06301	1.25
-0.00764	1.25
-0.00764	1.5
0	1.5
0	1.5
0.04567	1.5
0.04567	1.75
0.10738	1.75
-0.01889	1.75
0.04567	1.75
0.04567	2
0	2
0	2
0.0125	2
0.0125	2.25
0.07917	2.25
-0.05417	2.25
0.0125	2.25
0.0125	2.5
0	2.5
0	2.5
-0.08283	2.5
-0.08283	2.75
-0.18424	2.75
-0.18424	2.75
-0.08283	2.75
-0.08283	3
0	3
0	5
0.0056	5
0.0056	5.25
0.07353	5.25
-0.07353	5.25
0.0056	5.25
0.0056	5.5
0	5.5
0	5.5
-0.02526	5.5
-0.02526	5.75
0.0537	5.75
-0.10423	5.75
0.02526	5.75
-0.02526	6
0	6
-0.00772	6
-0.00772	6.25
0.05051	6.25
-0.06595	6.25
-0.00772	6.25
-0.00772	6.5
0	6.5
0	6.5
0.07166	6.5
0.07166	6.75
0.14907	6.75
-0.00575	6.75
0.07166	6.75
0.07166	7
0	7
0.00023	7
0.00023	7.25
0.06623	7.25
-0.06623	7.25
0.00023	7.25
0.00023	7.5
0	7.5
0	7.5
0.0561	7.5
0.14907	7.75
0.13187	7.75
-0.01967	7.75
0.0561	7.75
0.0561	8



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Transaction ID:

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Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Core ID:

3152

Date(s) Received:

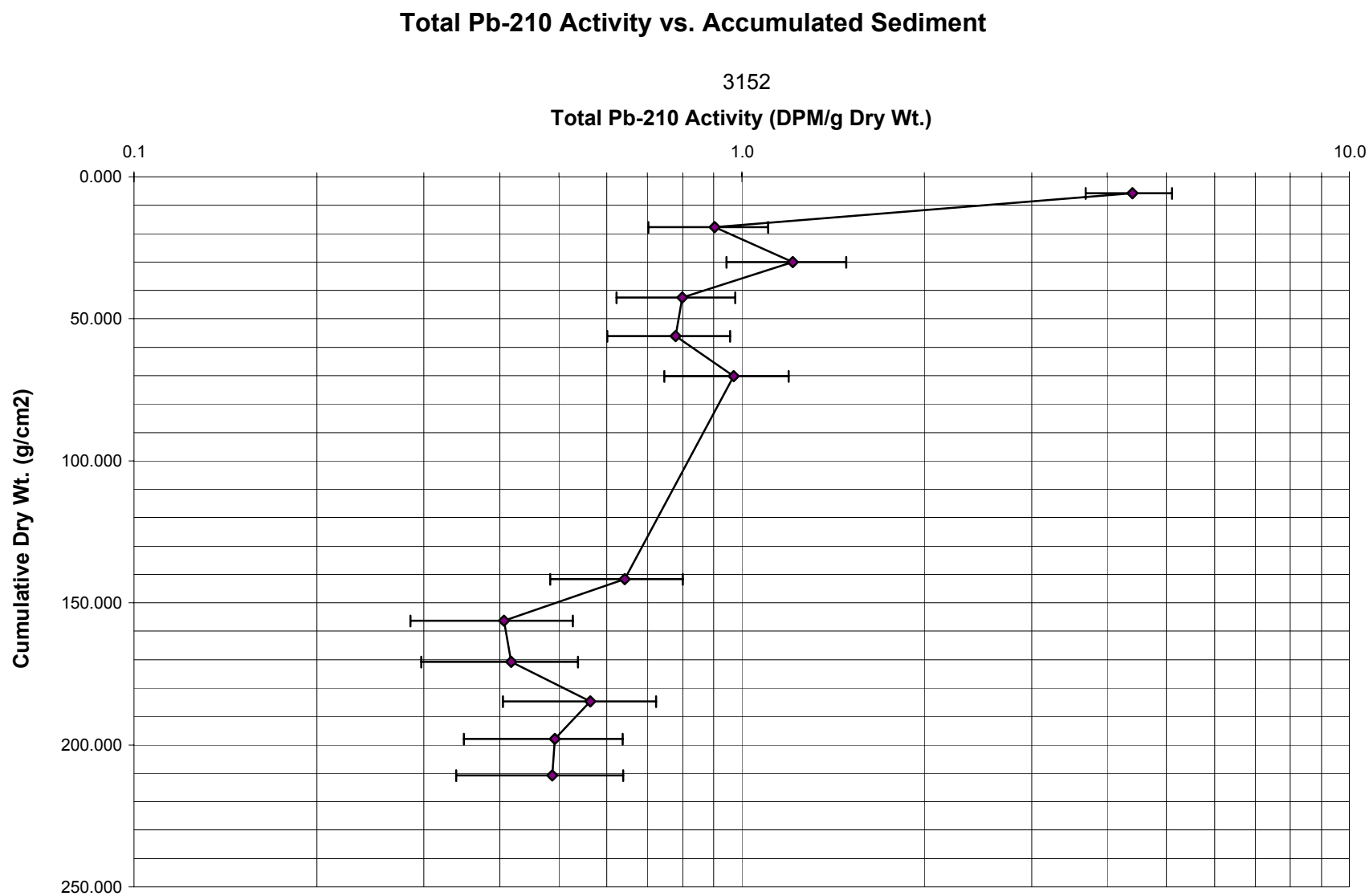
Feb. 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

[illegible]

*: See 'Comments' section on 'Interpretation' sheet for discussion



Radionuclide Results for Core 3153

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Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3153

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

The surface section (6 - 12 in) has a Pb-210 activity of 2.19 DPM/g which is significantly above the average activity of 0.48 DPM/g seen in the bottom 11 sections. The 2nd section (6 - 12 in) at 1.39 DPM/g may be above background also. Variation in the apparent background (0.28 - 0.81 DPM/g) makes it difficult to determine where background Pb-210 begins.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²)

The regression graph on Page 5 includes sections 1 - 2. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a constant rate of sediment accumulation. If one assumes that the average activity of the deepest 11 sections (0.48 DPM/g) is the true background, then the closest corresponding sediment accumulation rate in the R2 table on Page 4 ($R^2 = 1.000$) is about 0.5904 g/cm²/yr. The Regression Plot, using 0.4795 DPM/g background, is seen on Page 5 above the R2 table on the EXCEL sheet. There are only 2 points available for this fit and therefore the R2 value is meaningless (always = 1.00). An age of $11.538 \text{ g/cm}^2 / 0.5904 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{yr} = 19.5 \text{ yr}$ can be calculated for the bottom of the top section, and an accumulation rate of $0.5 \text{ ft} / 19.5 \text{ yr} = 0.026 \text{ ft/yr}$ results.

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm

The CRS model includes sections 1- 3. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a core that is long enough to include all of the measurable atmospheric source Pb-210. If one assumes that the lowest measured activity in the modelled sections of the core (0.61 DPM/g) is the background Pb-210 level, then the CRS model can be applied. The results are shown in column Z of the main data table. An age of 34 years is determined for the bottom of the top section (6 in depth), corresponding to the year 1970 and a sediment accumulation rate of 0.34 g/cm²/yr or $0.5 \text{ ft} / 34.2 \text{ yr} = 0.0146 \text{ ft/yr}$. There are insufficient data points to date any other sections.

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1954) = 0.01 \text{ ft/yr}$ or $11.538 / 50 = 0.23 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{yr}$. This rate is less than the 0.0146 ft/yr predicted by the CRS model and the 0.026 ft/yr predicted by the regression model, but considering the limited data, all three methods are yielding similar results. In this case I am more confident in the Cs-137 results because the accuracy of the Pb-210 methods is compromised with this limited data set.

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Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

[illegible]

* : See 'Comments' section above for discussion.

Results of Cs-137 Analysis

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Client: CH2M Hill - Herb Kelly

Core ID: 3153

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

Project:

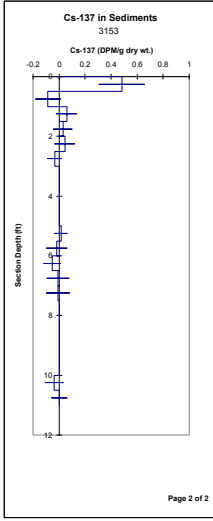
Date(s) Analysed:

Analyst(s):

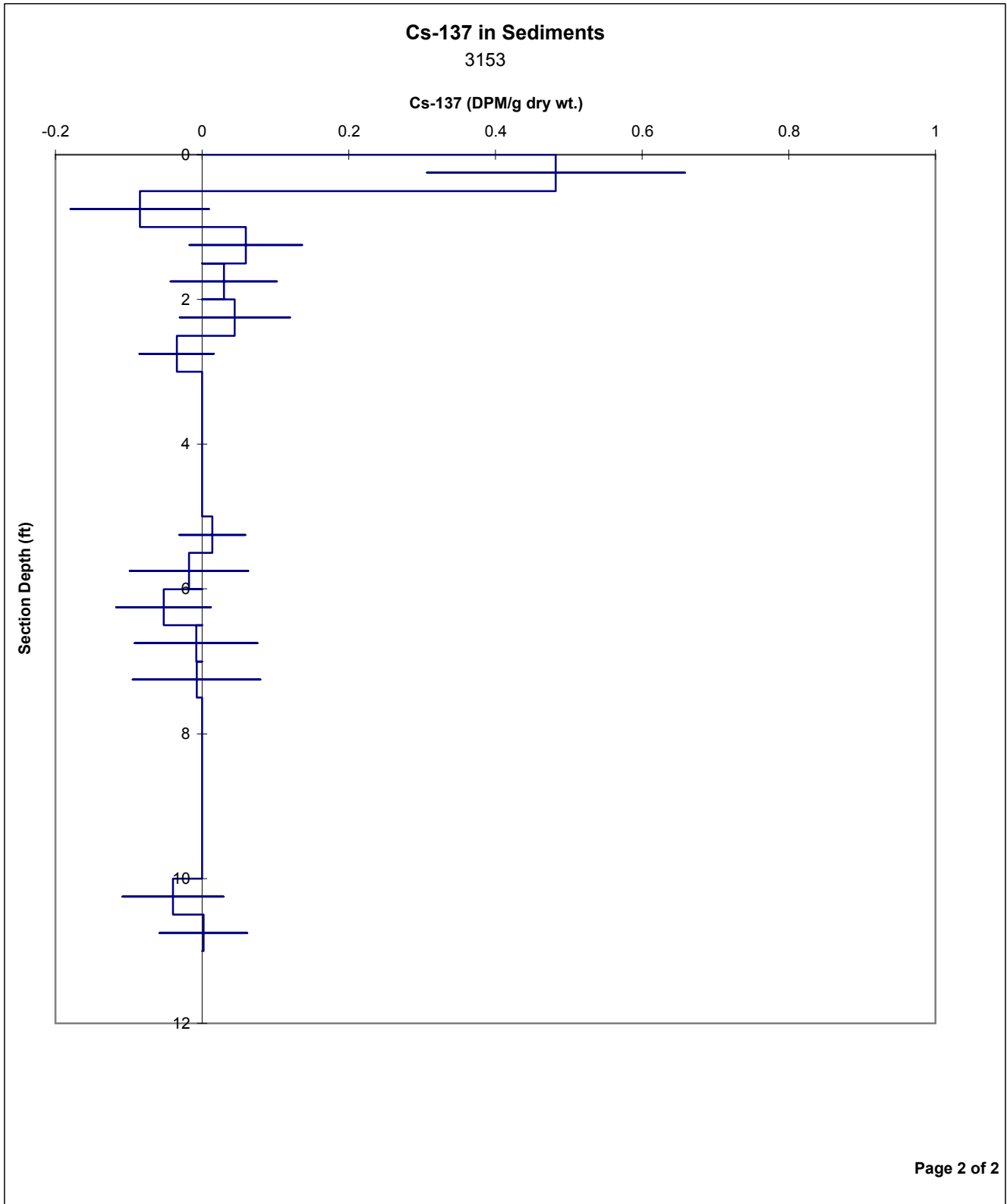
Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

This table must remain open for chart to plot.

Section No.	Sample ID	Upper depth (cm)	Lower depth (cm)	Cs-137 activity (DPM/g dry wt.)	1 Std Dev. Counting Error (DPM/g dry wt.)	Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
1	120704-SOI-03153-00.50	0	0.5	0.48	0.18	0	0
2	120704-SOI-03153-01.00	0.5	1	-0.08	0.09	0.482184	0
3	120704-SOI-03153-01.50	1	1.5	0.06	0.08	0.482184	0.25
4	120704-SOI-03153-02.00	1.5	2	0.03	0.07	0.657986	0.25
5	120704-SOI-03153-02.50	2	2.5	0.04	0.08	0.306382	0.25
6	120704-SOI-03153-03.00	2.5	3	-0.03	0.05	0.482184	0.25
7	120704-SOI-03153-03.50	3	3.5	0.01	0.04	0.482184	0.5
8	120704-SOI-03153-04.00	3.5	4	-0.02	0.08	0	0.5
9	120704-SOI-03153-04.50	4	4.5	-0.05	0.06	0	0.5
10	120704-SOI-03153-05.00	4.5	5	-0.01	0.08	-0.08485	0.5
11	120704-SOI-03153-05.50	5	5.5	-0.01	0.09	-0.08485	0.75
12	120704-SOI-03153-06.00	5.5	6	-0.04	0.07	0.009479	0.75
13	120704-SOI-03153-06.50	6	6.5	0.00	0.06	-0.17918	0.75
						-0.08485	0.75
						-0.08485	1
						0	1
						0	1
						0.059851	1
						0.059851	1.25
						0.136752	1.25
						-0.01739	1.25
						0.059851	1.25
						0.059851	1.5
						0	1.5
						0	1.5
						0.029548	1.5
						0.029548	1.75
						0.102142	1.75
						-0.04305	1.75
						0.029548	1.75
						0.029548	2
						0	2
						0	2
						0.044555	2
						0.044555	2.25
						0.119769	2.25
						-0.03066	2.25
						0.044555	2.25
						0.044555	2.5
						0	2.5
						0	2.5
						-0.03454	2.5
						-0.03454	2.75
						0.016206	2.75
						-0.08529	2.75
						-0.03454	2.75
						-0.03454	3
						0	3
						0	5
						0.014053	5
						0.014053	5.25
						0.058941	5.25
						-0.03396	5.25
						0.014053	5.25
						0.014053	5.5
						0	5.5
						0	5.5
						-0.01784	5.5
						-0.01784	5.75
						0.062899	5.75
						-0.09838	5.75
						-0.01784	5.75
						-0.01784	6
						0	6
						0	6
						-0.05253	6
						-0.05253	6.25
						0.011855	6.25
						-0.11691	6.25
						-0.05253	6.25
						-0.05253	6.5
						0	6.5
						0	6.5
						-0.00817	6.5
						-0.00817	6.75
						0.075502	6.75
						-0.00184	6.75
						-0.00817	6.75
						-0.00817	7
						0	7
						0	7
						-0.00748	7
						-0.00748	7.25
						0.079518	7.25
						-0.09449	7.25
						-0.00748	7.25
						-0.00748	7.5
						0	7.5
						0	10
						-0.03958	10
						-0.03958	10.25
						0.029282	10.25
						-0.10845	10.25
						-0.03958	10.25
						-0.03958	10.5
						0	10.5
						0	10.5
						0.001739	10.5
						0.001739	10.75
						0.061879	10.75
						-0.0584	10.75
						0.001739	10.75
						0.001739	11
						0	11



Page 2 of 2



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Transaction ID:

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Core ID:

3153

Date(s) Received:

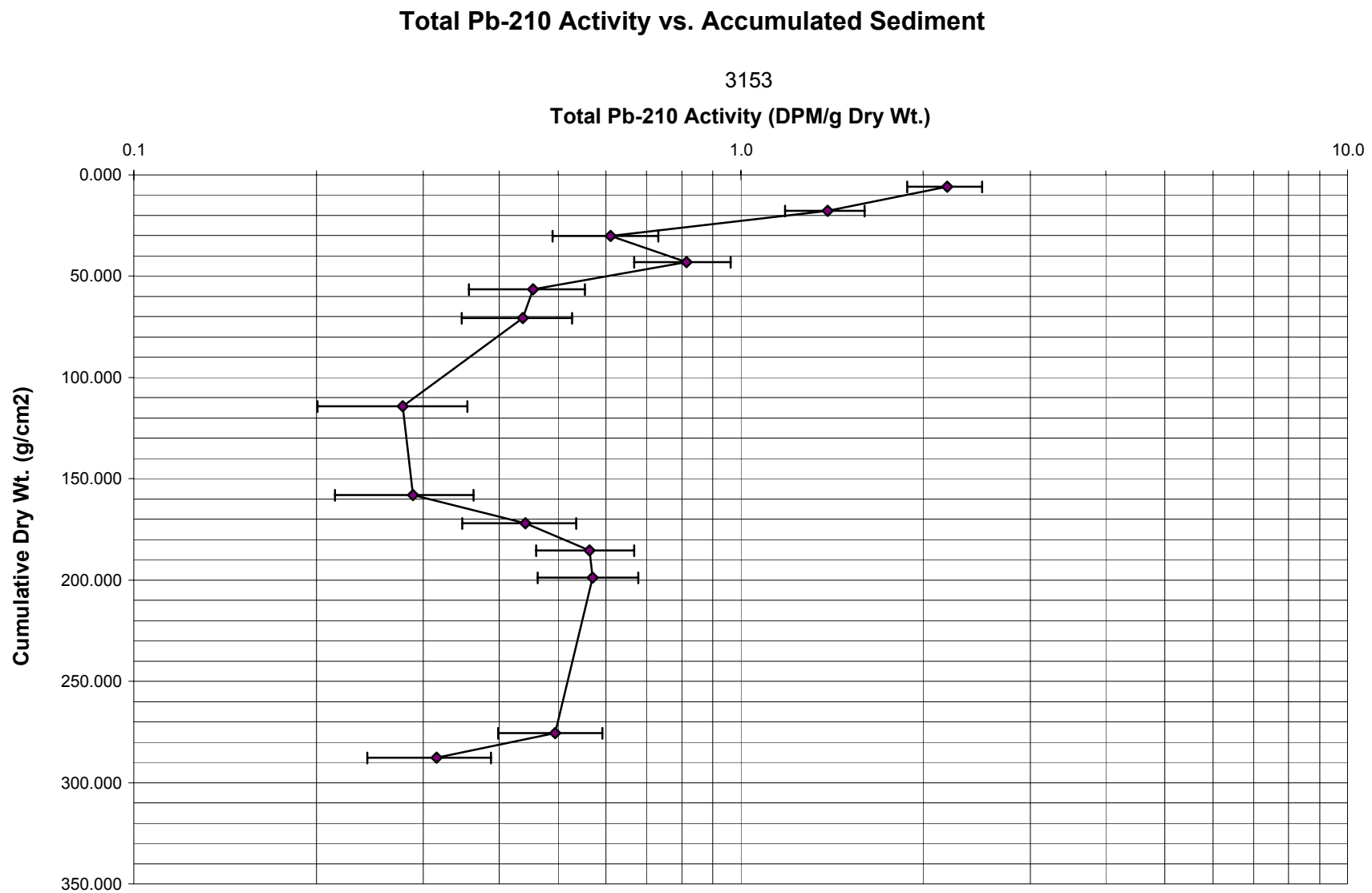
Feb. 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

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*: See 'Comments' section on 'Interpretation' sheet for discussion



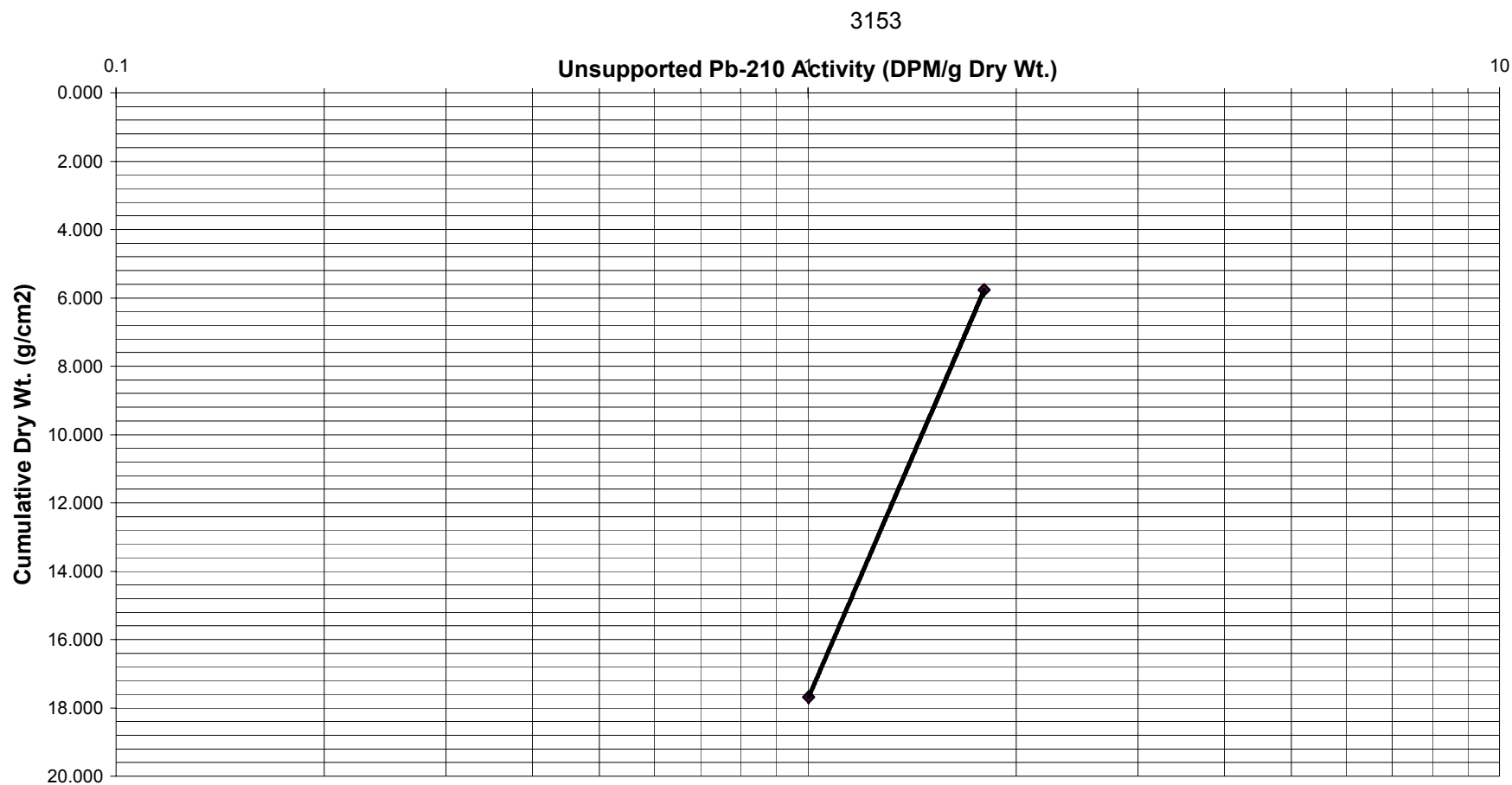
r^2 fit as a function of background subtracted					
bkg (DPM/g)		r^2	Sediment Accumulation Rate (g/cm ² /yr)	Slope 'm'	Y intercept 'b'
0.0000		1.0000	0.8185	-26.33	26.40
0.0300		1.0000	0.8043	-25.88	25.69
0.0599		1.0000	0.7901	-25.42	24.98
0.0899		1.0000	0.7760	-24.97	24.28
0.1198		1.0000	0.7618	-24.51	23.59
0.1498		1.0000	0.7476	-24.05	22.91
0.1797		1.0000	0.7333	-23.59	22.23
0.2097		1.0000	0.7191	-23.14	21.57
0.2396		1.0000	0.7049	-22.68	20.91
0.2696		1.0000	0.6906	-22.22	20.26
0.2995		1.0000	0.6763	-21.76	19.61
0.3295		1.0000	0.6621	-21.30	18.98
0.3595		1.0000	0.6478	-20.84	18.36
0.3895		1.0000	0.6334	-20.38	17.74
0.4195		1.0000	0.6191	-19.92	17.14
0.4495		1.0000	0.6048	-19.46	16.54
0.4795		1.0000	0.5904	-18.99	15.96
0.5095		1.0000	0.5760	-18.53	15.38
0.5395		1.0000	0.5616	-18.07	14.81
0.5695		1.0000	0.5471	-17.60	14.26
0.5995		1.0000	0.5326	-17.14	13.71

Note: Used Column BM for Background Subtraction.

Page 4 of 7

Note: this table presents results of Pb-210 linear regression model for a range of Pb-210 background activity levels. The model is applied assuming constant sediment accumulation rate. The model is used to generate 20 regressions using different values of background, across the possible range from zero activity to the lowest observed sample activity. The quality of the fit is an indication of the quality of the assumed background activities. The table above shows the R2 value obtained with each choice of background, as well as the corresponding sediment accumulation rate, intercept and slope of the regression line.

Regression of Unsupported Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment Using Background = 0.4795 DPM/g

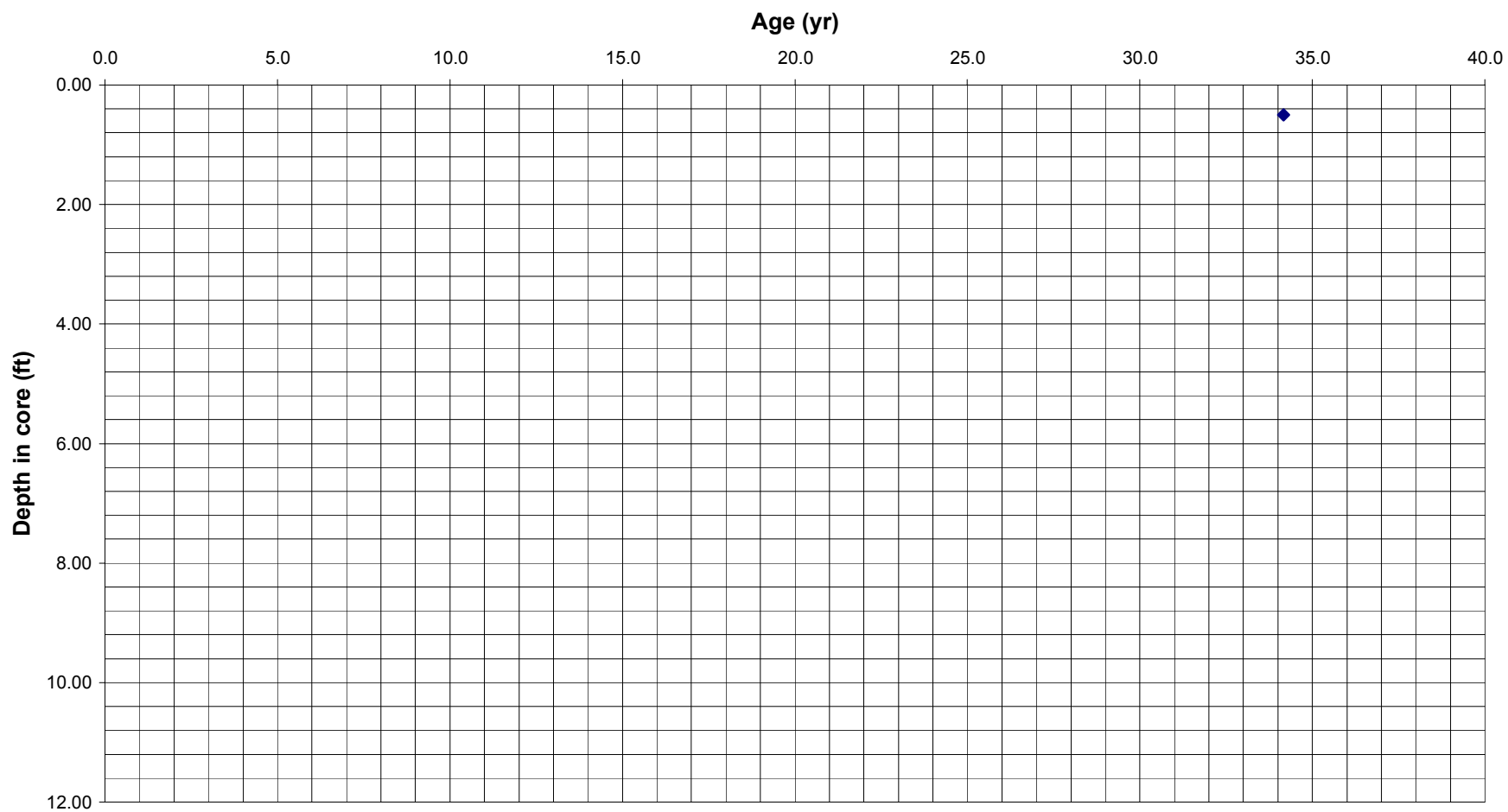


$$y = -20.381\ln(x) + 17.743$$

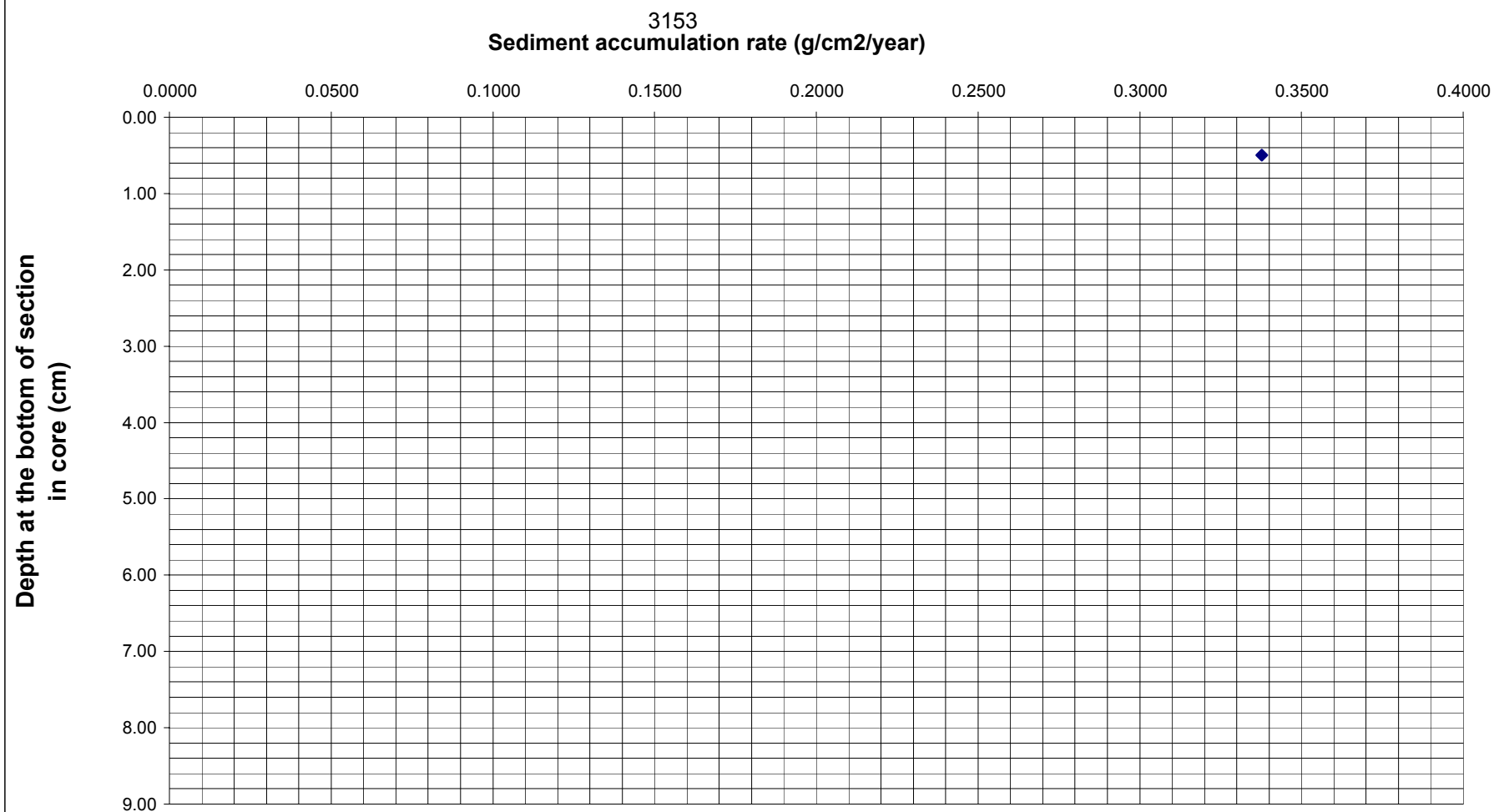
$$R^2 = 1$$

Age (yr) vs. Depth (ft)
CRS Model

3153



CRS Sediment accumulation rate (g/cm2/year) vs Depth at the bottom of section in core (cm)



Radionuclide Results for Core 3154

Flett Research Ltd.

440 DeSalaberry Ave. Winnipeg, MB R2L 0Y7

Fax/Phone (204) 667-2505

E-mail: flett@flettresearch.ca Webpage: <http://www.flettresearch.ca>

Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3154

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

The profile of Pb-210 is essentially vertical in this core and it is impossible to apply the Pb-210 dating technique. The average activity of the Pb-210 is fairly low (about 0.74 DPM/g) and could be due solely to the presence of Ra-226 in the sediment.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1954) = 0.010 \text{ ft/yr}$ or $12.706 / 50 = 0.25 \text{ g/cm}^2\text{/yr}$.

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Core ID: 3154

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

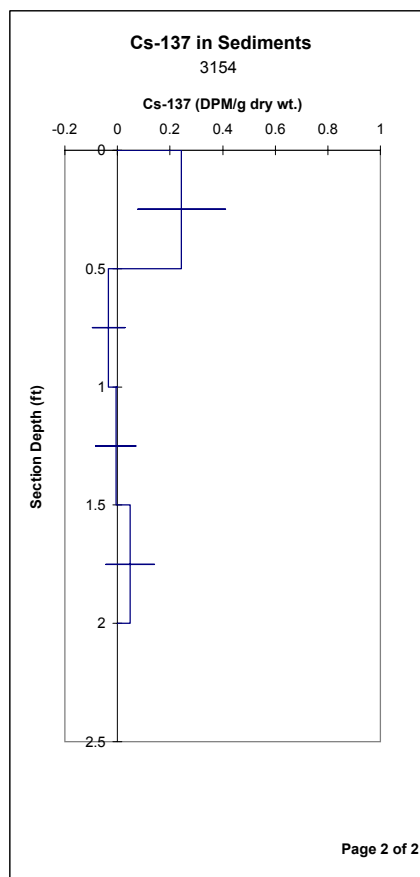
Project:

Date(s) Analysed:

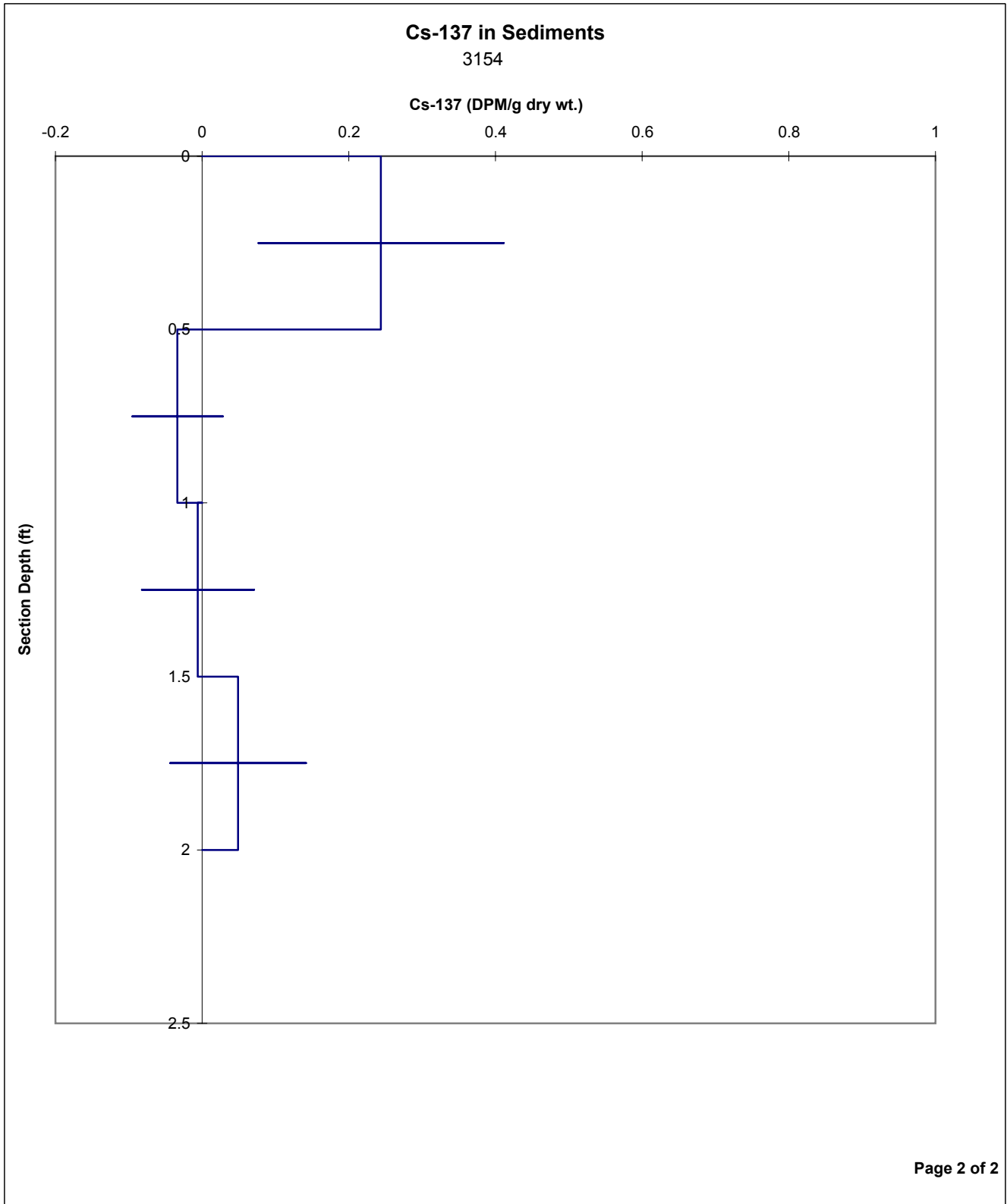
Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

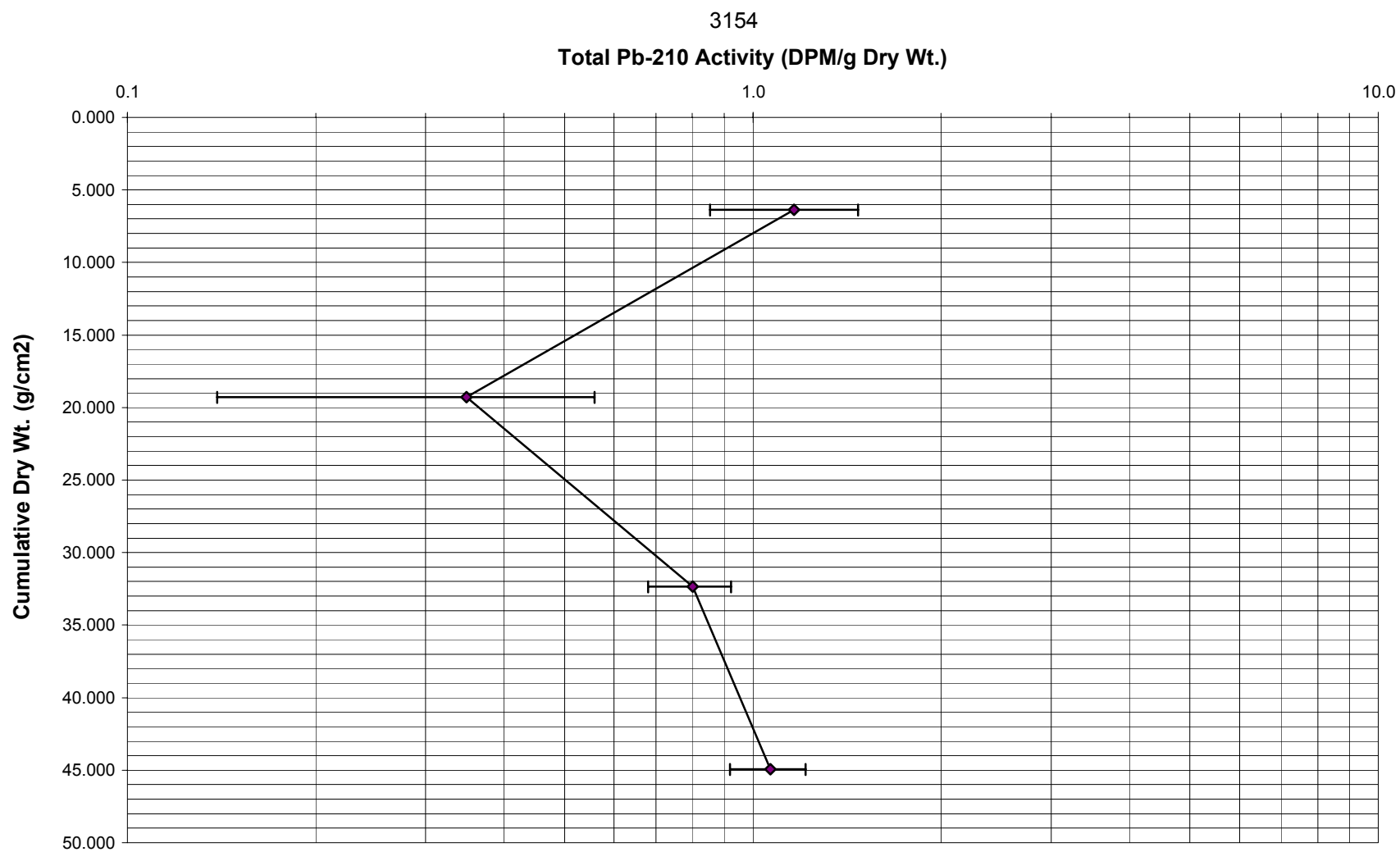
This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]

Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
0	0
0.243978	0
0.243978	0.25
0.411033	0.25
0.076923	0.25
0.243978	0.25
0.243978	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
-0.03348	0.5
-0.03348	0.75
0.028505	0.75
-0.09546	0.75
-0.03348	0.75
-0.03348	1
0	1
0	1
-0.00575	1
-0.00575	1.25
0.070576	1.25
-0.08207	1.25
-0.00575	1.25
-0.00575	1.5
0	1.5
0	1.5
0.048929	1.5
0.048929	1.75
0.141614	1.75
-0.04376	1.75
0.048929	1.75
0.048929	2
0	2



Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment



Radionuclide Results for Core 3155

Flett Research Ltd.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3155

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

The surface section (0 - 0.5 ft) has a Pb-210 activity of 3.6 DPM/g which is significantly above the average activity of 0.58 DPM/g seen in the bottom 5 sections. The 2nd section (0.5 - 1 ft) at 1.28 DPM/g may be above background also. Variation in the apparent background (0.34 - 0.85 DPM/g) makes it difficult to determine where background Pb-210 begins.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm2):

The regression graph on Page 5 includes sections 1 - 2. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a constant rate of sediment accumulation. If one assumes that the average activity of the deepest 5 sections (0.58 DPM/g) is the true background, then the closest corresponding sediment accumulation rate in the R2 table on Page 4 ($R^2 = 1.000$) is about 0.2578 g/cm2/yr. The Regression Plot, using 0.5711 DPM/g background, is seen on Page 5 above the R2 table on the EXCEL sheet. There are only 2 points available for this fit and therefore the R^2 value is meaningless (always = 1.00). An age of $11.383 \text{ g/cm}^2 / 0.2578 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{yr} = 44.2 \text{ yr}$ can be calculated for the bottom of the top section, and an accumulation rate of $0.5 \text{ ft} / 44.2 \text{ yr} = 0.0113 \text{ ft/yr}$ results.

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

The CRS model includes sections 1- 3. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a core that is long enough to include all of the measured atmospheric source Pb-210. If one assumes that the lowest measured activity in the modelled sections of the core (0.68 DPM/g) is the background Pb-210 level, then the CRS model can be applied. The results are shown in column Z of the main data table. An age of 53.9 years is determined for the bottom of the top section (0.5 ft depth), corresponding to the year 1950 and a sediment accumulation rate of $0.2113 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{yr}$ or $0.5 \text{ ft} / 53.9 \text{ yr} = 0.0093 \text{ ft/yr}$

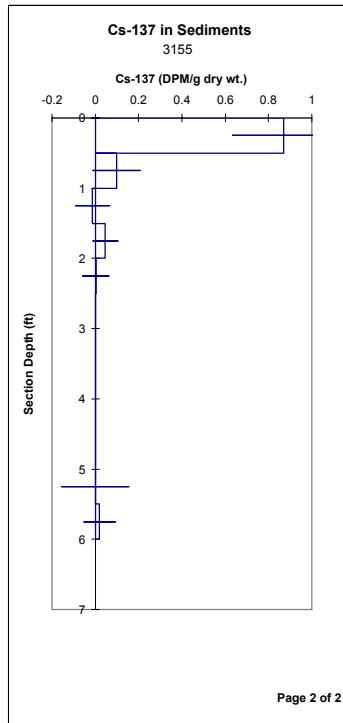
Conclusion:

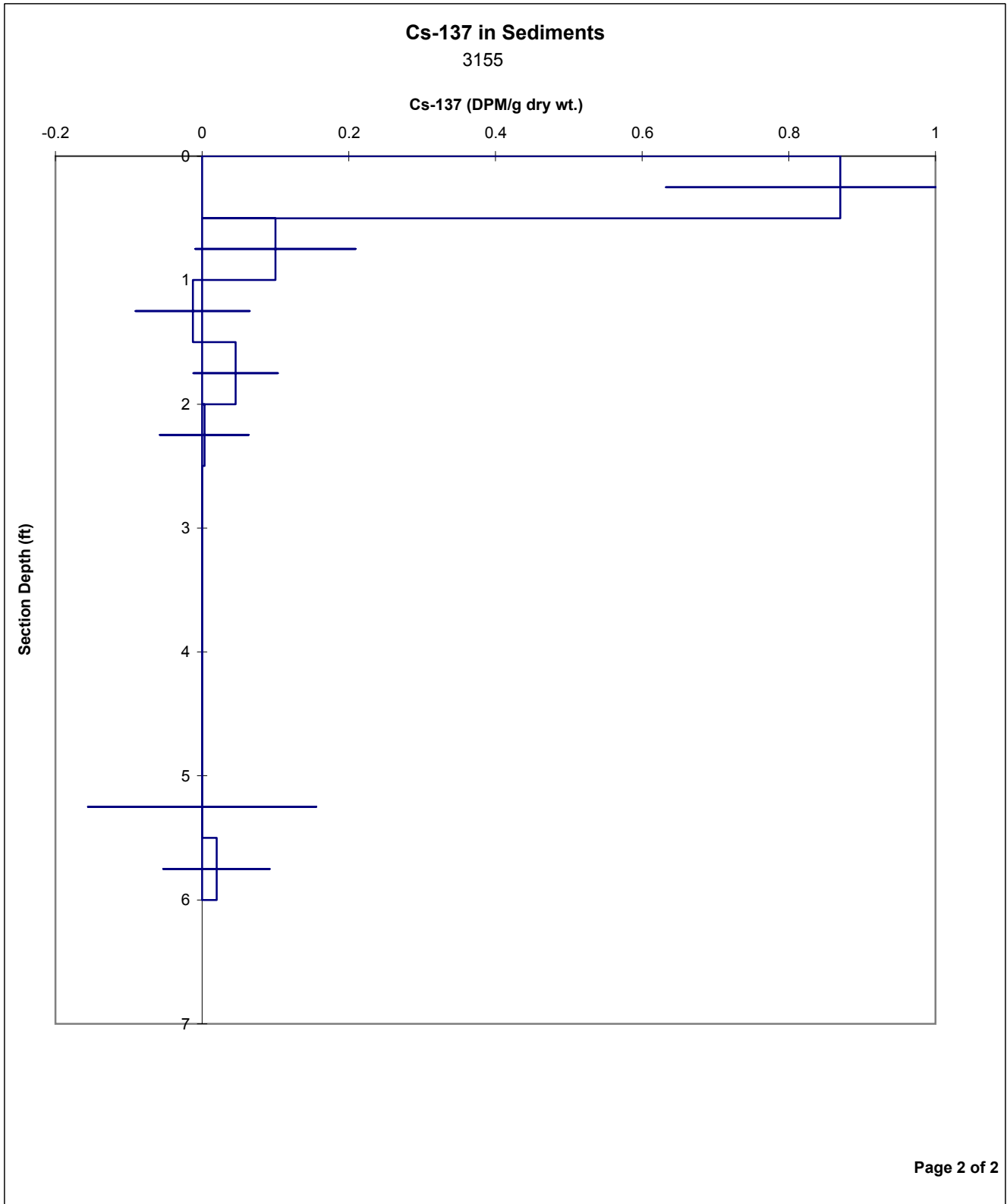
There is significant Cs-137 in the upper section (0.0 - 0.5 ft) and there may be some Cs-137 in section 2 (0.5 - 1.0 ft). For purposes of calculation, it is assumed that the bottom of section 1 is at 1958 and thus the majority of the Cs-137 has been captured in this section, and that smaller amounts of the radionuclide, deposited from 1954 - 1958 may be present in section 2. If 1958 occurs at 0.5 ft, then a sediment accumulation rate can be estimated to be $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1958) = 0.0109 \text{ ft/yr}$. [It is possible that section 2 contains no Cs-137 and therefore the sediment accumulation rate could be significantly lower]. This rate estimated by Cs-137 is similar to the 0.0093 ft/yr predicted by the CRS model and the 0.0113 ft/yr predicted by the regression model.

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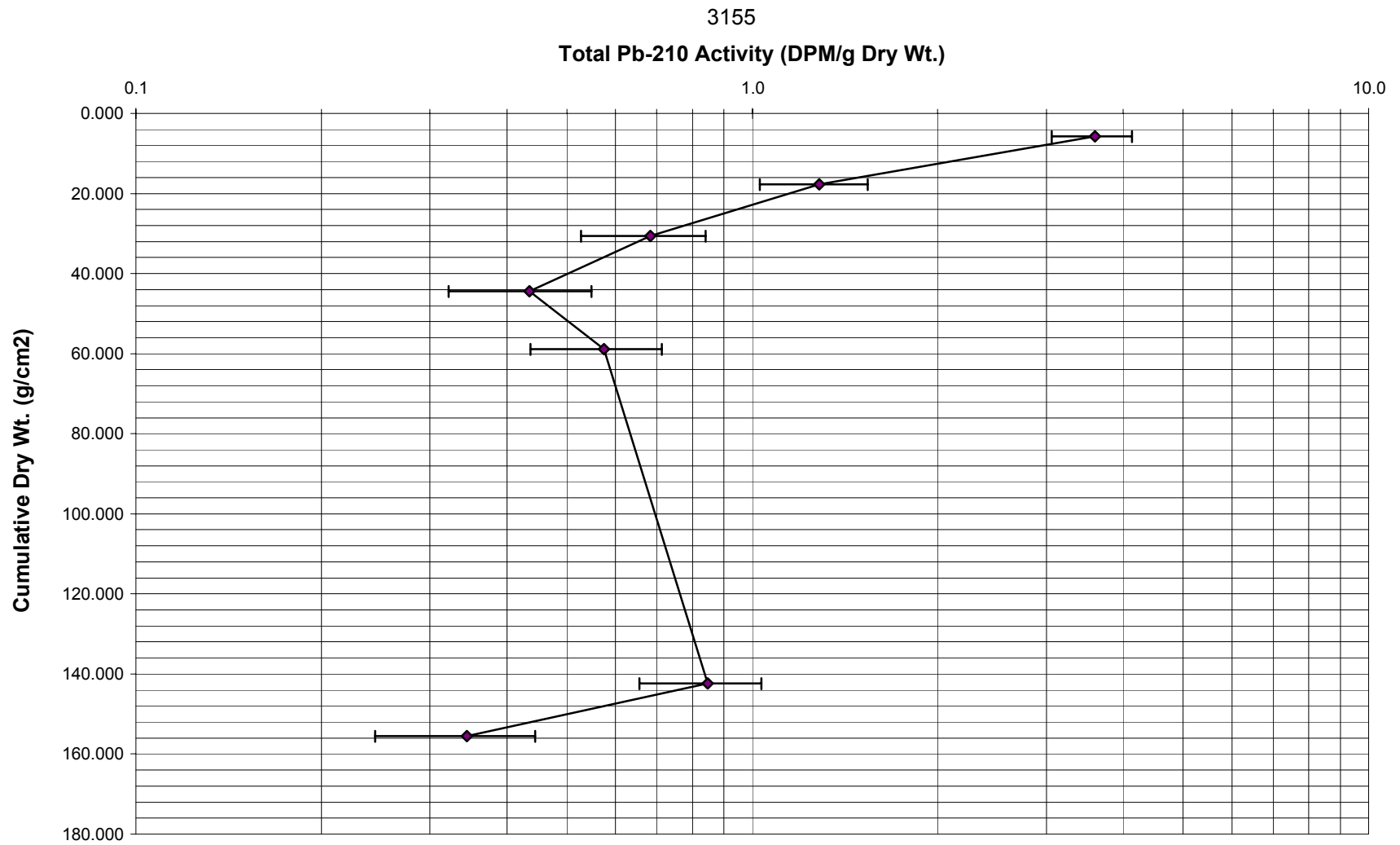
This table must remain open for chart to plot.

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

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Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment

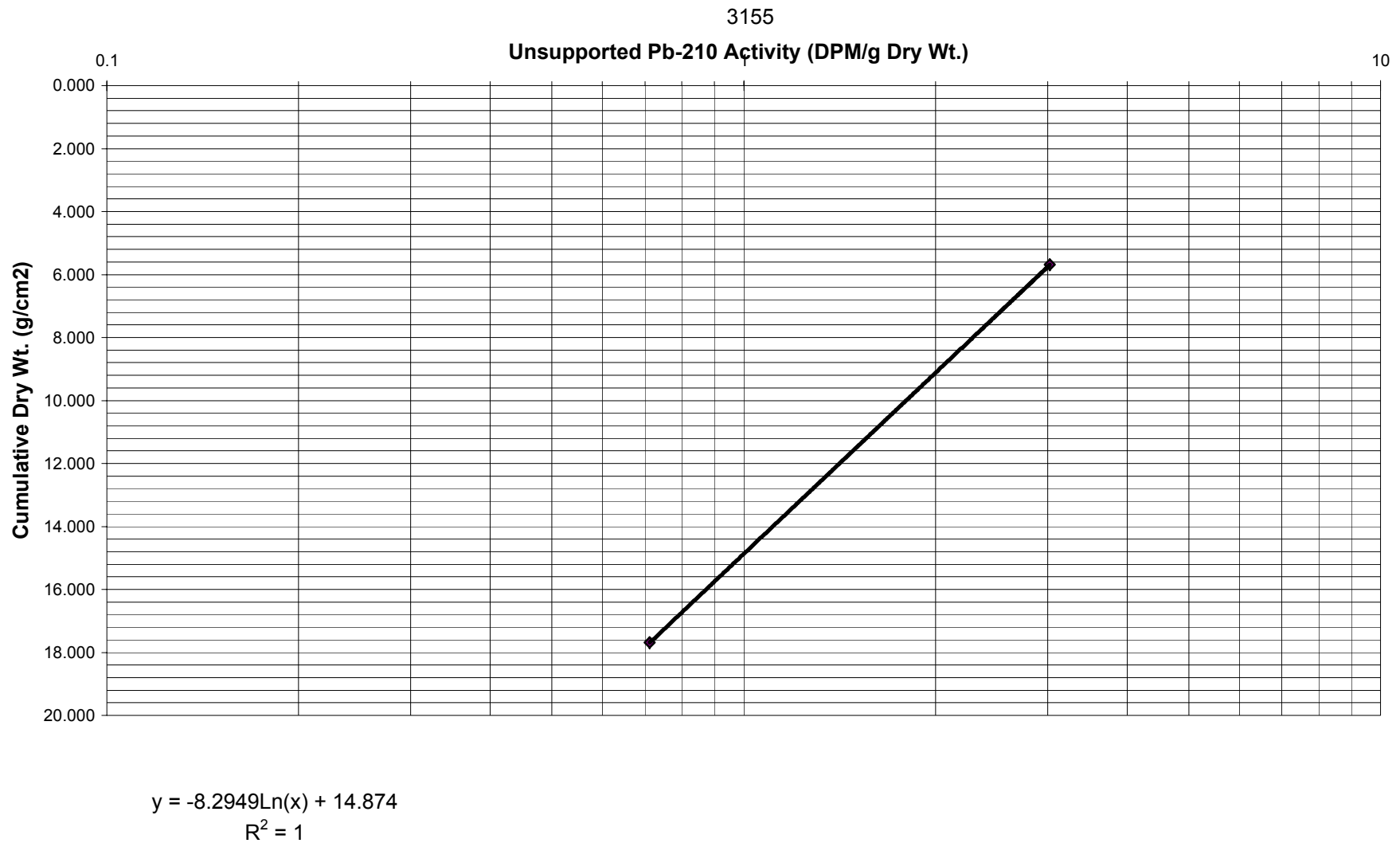


r^2 fit as a function of background subtracted					
bkg (DPM/g)		r^2	Sediment Accumulation Rate (g/cm ² /yr)	Slope 'm'	Y intercept 'b'
0.0000		1.0000	0.3619	-11.64	20.59
0.0635		1.0000	0.3507	-11.28	19.93
0.1269		1.0000	0.3394	-10.92	19.28
0.1904		1.0000	0.3281	-10.56	18.63
0.2538		1.0000	0.3166	-10.19	17.99
0.3173		1.0000	0.3051	-9.82	17.35
0.3807		1.0000	0.2935	-9.44	16.72
0.4442		1.0000	0.2817	-9.07	16.10
0.5076		1.0000	0.2699	-8.68	15.48
0.5711		1.0000	0.2578	-8.29	14.87
0.6345		1.0000	0.2456	-7.90	14.27
0.6980		1.0000	0.2331	-7.50	13.67
0.7615		1.0000	0.2203	-7.09	13.08
0.8250		1.0000	0.2072	-6.67	12.49
0.8885		1.0000	0.1937	-6.23	11.90
0.9520		1.0000	0.1796	-5.78	11.31
1.0155		1.0000	0.1646	-5.30	10.71
1.0790		1.0000	0.1486	-4.78	10.10
1.1425		1.0000	0.1306	-4.20	9.46
1.2060		1.0000	0.1088	-3.50	8.74
1.2695		1.0000	0.0731	-2.35	7.68

Note: Used Column BE for Background Subtraction.

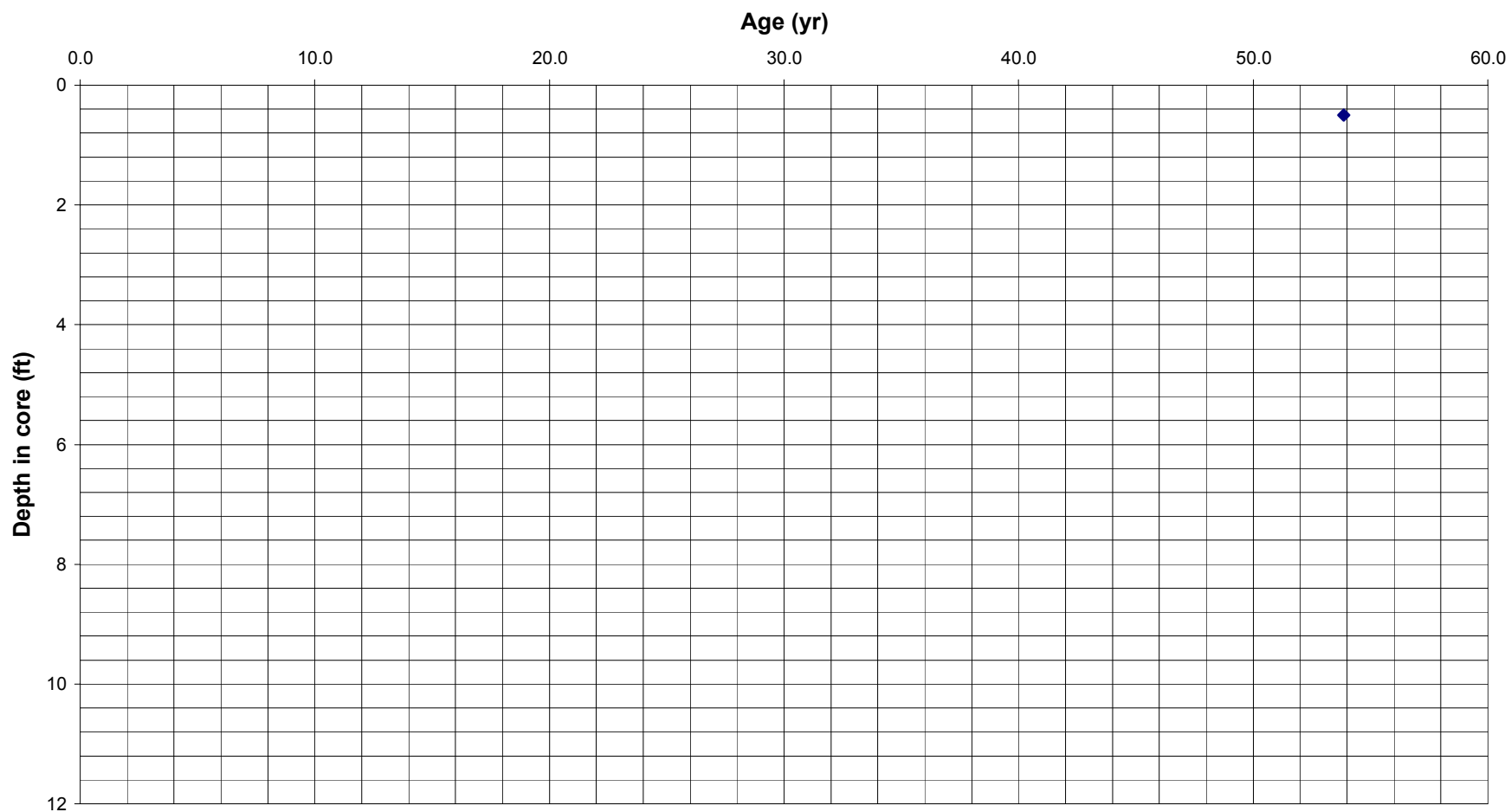
Note: this table presents results of Pb-210 linear regression model for a range of Pb-210 background activity levels. The model is applied assuming constant sediment accumulation rate. The model is used to generate 20 regressions using different values of background, across the possible range from zero activity to the lowest observed sample activity. The quality of the fit is an indication of the quality of the assumed background activities. The table above shows the R2 value obtained with each choice of background, as well as the corresponding sediment accumulation rate, intercept and slope of the regression line.

Regression of Unsupported Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment Using Background = 0.5711 DPM/g

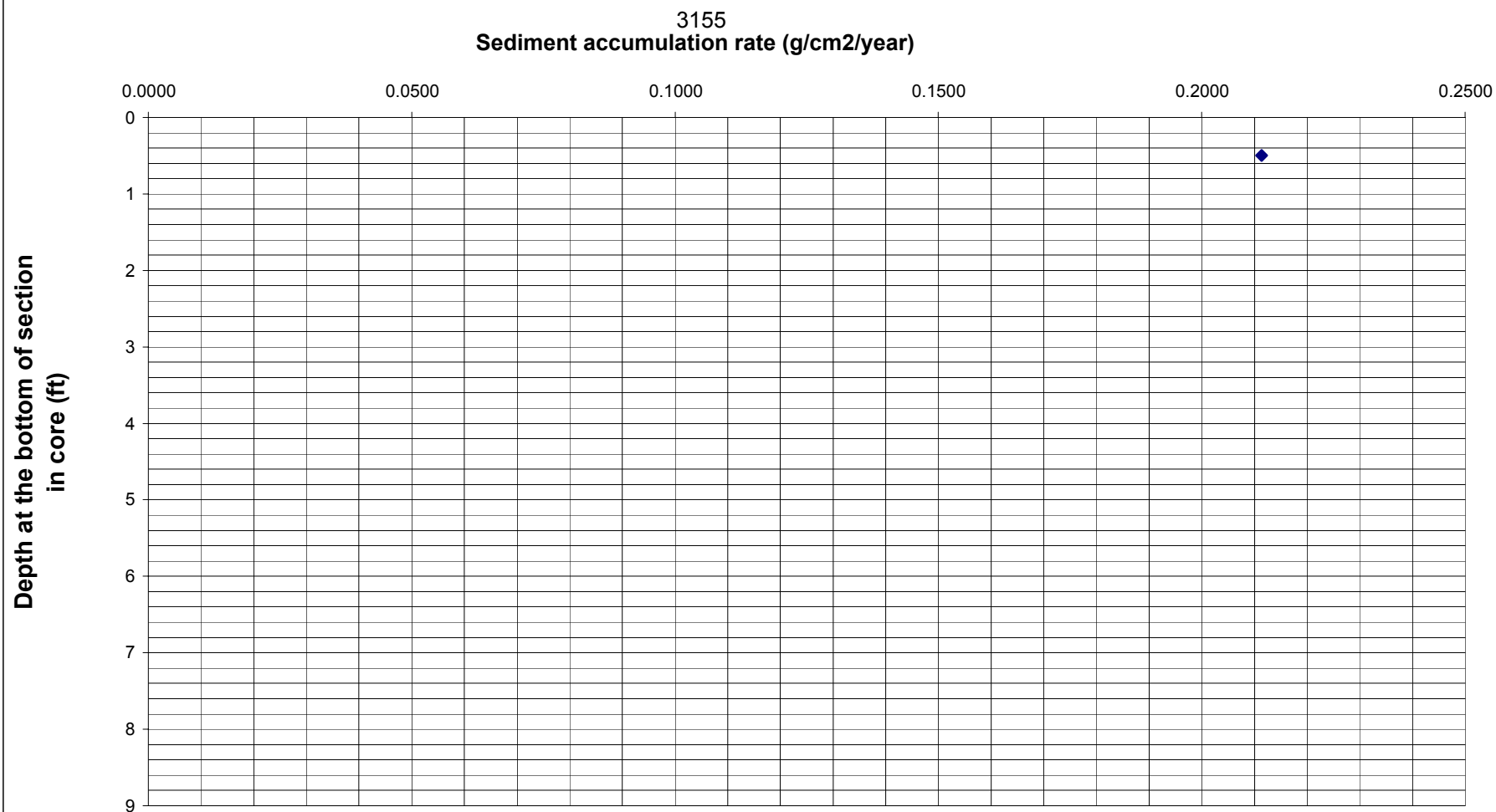


Age (yr) vs. Depth (ft)
CRS Model

3155



CRS Sediment accumulation rate (g/cm2/year) vs Depth at the bottom of section in core (ft)



Radionuclide Results for Core 3156

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

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Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3156

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

Pb-210 appears to be above background only in the top section (0 - 0.5 ft) of the core (4.53 DPM/g). The deeper sections of the core (0.5 - 8.5 ft) are probably at background Pb-210 levels, with an average activity of 1.07 DPM/g and significant variation throughout the core. The Pb-210 models cannot be applied with only a single section showing excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

There is significant Cs-137 in the upper section (0.0 - 0.5 ft) and there may be some Cs-137 in section 2 (0.5 - 1.0 ft). For purposes calculation, it is assumed that the bottom of section 1 is at 1958 and thus the majority of the Cs-137 has been captured in this section, and, that smaller amounts of the radionuclide, deposited from 1954 - 1958 may be present in section 2. If 1958 occurs at ft, then a sediment accumulation rate can be estimated to be 0.5 ft / (2004 - 1958) = 0.0109 ft/yr. It is possible that section 2 contains Cs-137 and therefore the sediment accumulation rate could be significantly lower.

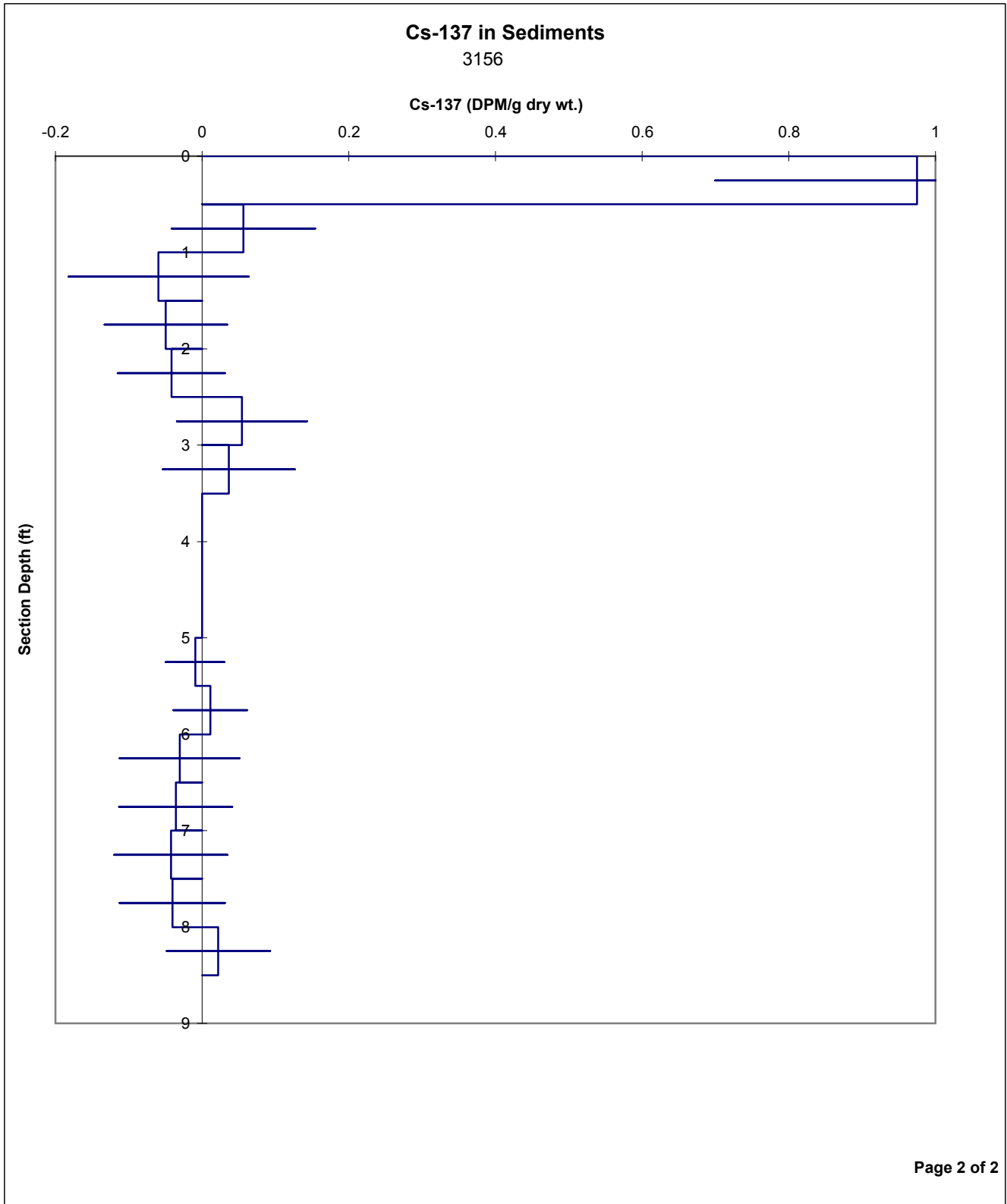
E-mail: flett@flettresearch.ca Webpage: <http://www.flettresearch.ca>

Fax/Phone (204) 667-2505
E-mail: flett@flettresearch.ca Webpage: <http://www.flettresearch.ca>

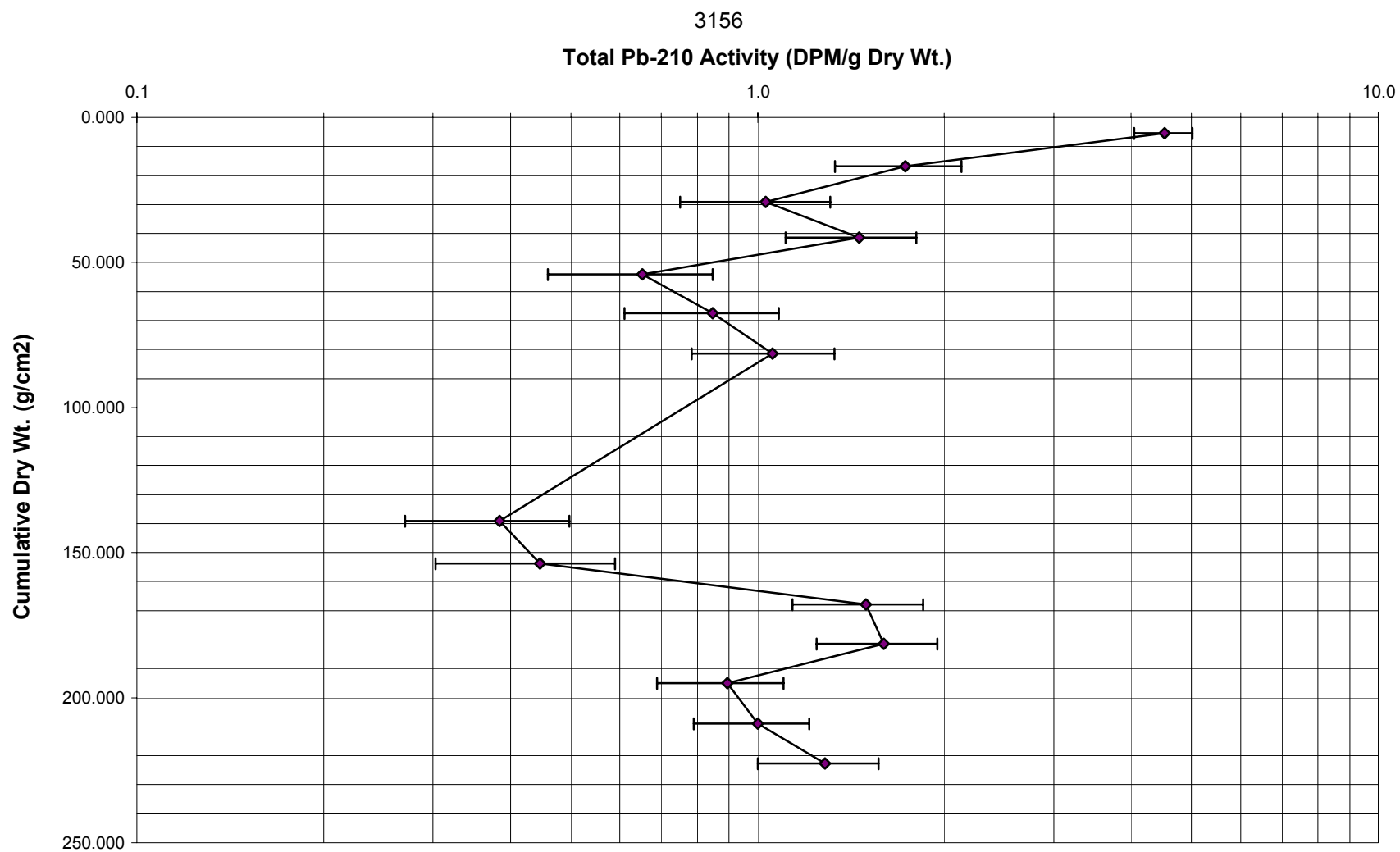
Analyst(s):

This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]



Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment



Radionuclide Results for Core 3157

Flett Research Ltd.

440 DeSalaberry Ave. Winnipeg, MB R2L 0Y7

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3157

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

Pb-210 appears to be above background only in the top section (0 - 0.5 ft) of the core (2.21 DPM/g). The deeper sections of the core (0.5 - 6.5 ft) are probably at background Pb-210 levels, with an average activity of 1.26 DPM/g and significant variation throughout the core. The Pb-210 models cannot be applied with only a single section showing excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

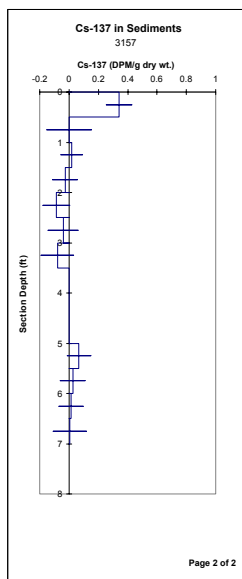
Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than $0.12342 / (2004 - 1954) = 0.010$ ft/yr or $12.342 / 50 = 0.25$ g/cm²/yr.

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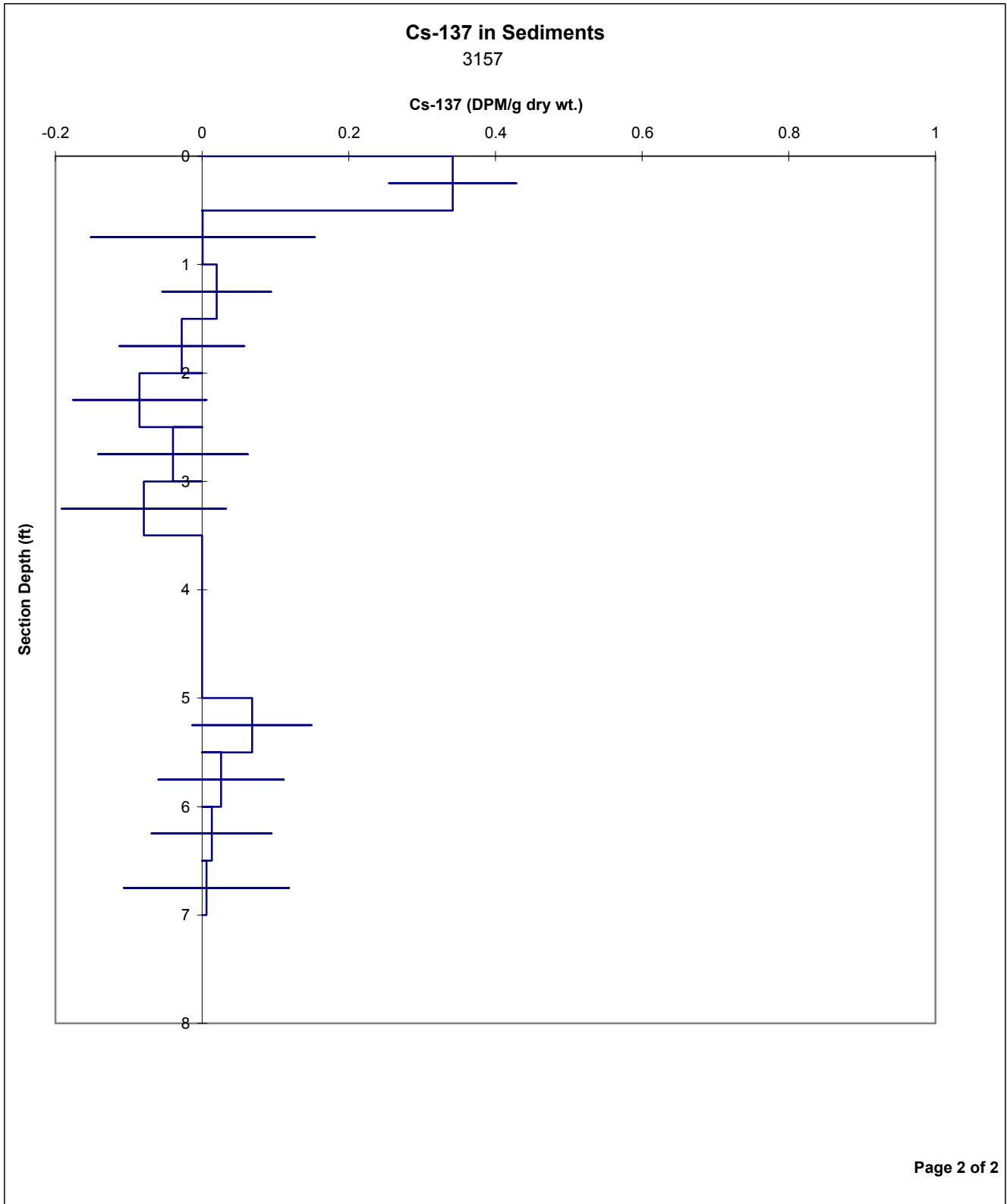
E-mail: flett@flettresearch.ca Webpage: <http://www.flettresearch.ca>

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

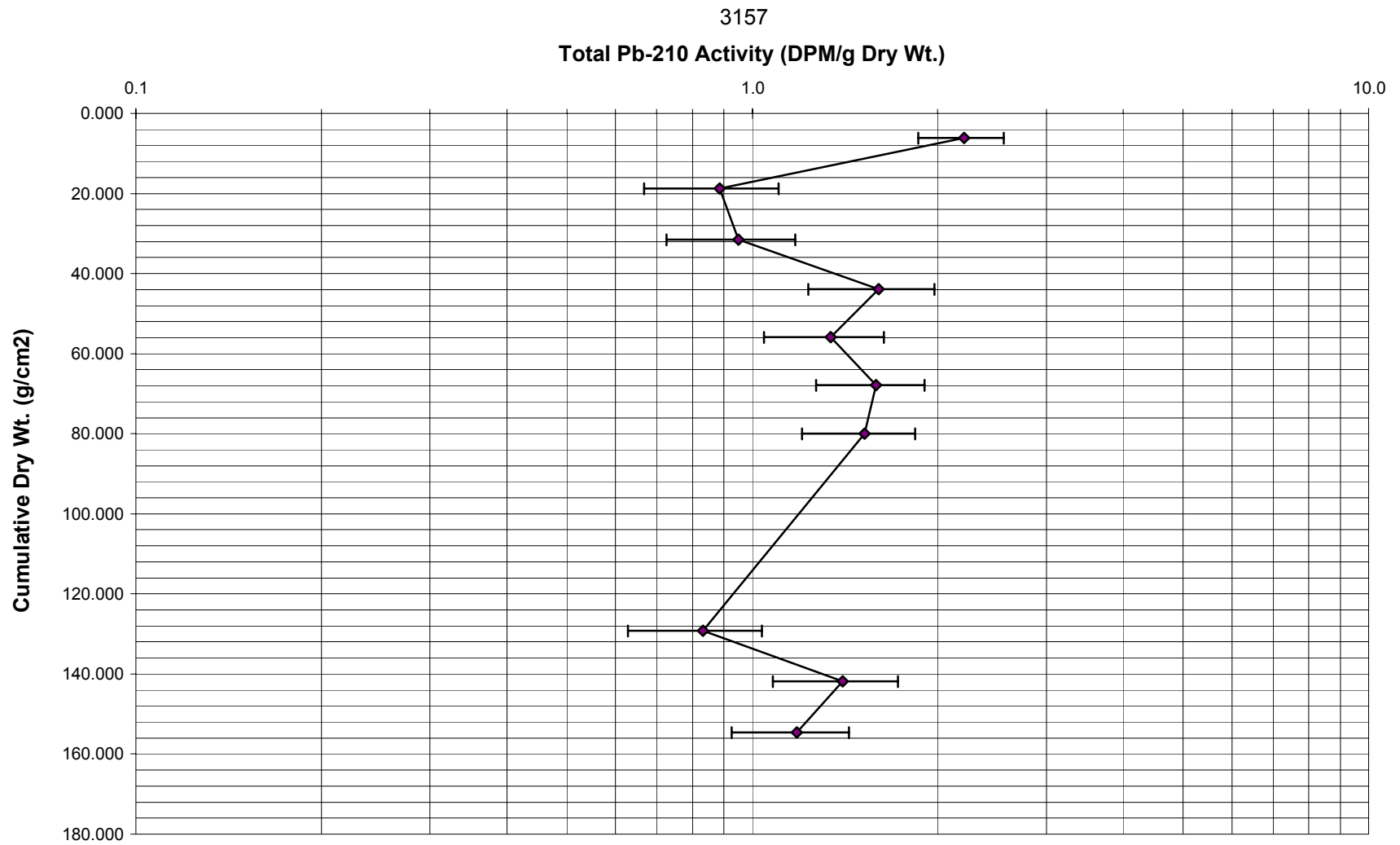
This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]

Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
0	0
0.34166	
0.34166	0.25
0.42826	0.25
0.25506	0.25
0.34166	0.25
0.34166	0.5
	0.5
0	0.5
0.00099	0.5
0.00099	0.75
0.15375	0.75
-0.15177	0.75
0.00099	1
0.00099	1
0	1
0.01989	1
0.01989	1.25
0.09390	1.25
-0.05415	1.25
0.01989	1.25
0.01989	1.5
	1.5
0	1.5
-0.02757	1.5
-0.02757	1.5
0.05741	1.75
-0.11255	1.75
-0.02757	1.75
-0.02757	2
0	2
0	2
-0.08512	2
-0.08518	2.25
0.00568	2.25
-0.17605	2.25
-0.08518	2.5
-0.08518	2.5
0	2.5
-0.03969	2.5
-0.03969	2.75
0.06230	2.75
-0.14177	2.75
-0.03969	2.75
-0.03969	3
0	3
-0.07821	3
0.03266	3.25
-0.19108	3.25
-0.07821	3.25
-0.07821	3.5
0	3.5
0.06795	5
0.06795	5.25
0.14923	5.25
-0.01332	5.25
0.06795	5.5
0.06795	5.5
0	5.5
0.02597	5.5
0.02597	5.75
0.11138	5.75
0.06795	5.75
0.02597	5.75
0.02597	6
0	6
0.01306	6
0.01306	6.25
0.09496	6.25
-0.06883	6.25
0.01306	6.25
0.01306	6.5
0	6.5
0.00583	6.5
0.00583	6.5
0.11849	6.75
-0.10684	6.75
0.00583	6.75
0.00583	7
0	7



Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment



Radionuclide Results for Core 3158

Flett Research Ltd.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3158

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

There is an approximately exponential drop in the Pb-210 activity as a function of depth in the core (Pages 2 & 3) and background activity does not appear to have been reached. The surface activity of 1.54 DPM/g is ~ 4 times the lowest Pb-210 level of 0.41 DPM/g seen in section 4.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²)

The regression graph on Page 5 includes sections 1 - 4. The model assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a constant rate of sediment accumulation. The best regression fit ($R^2 = 0.9876$) occurs when a background of 0.2995 DPM/g is chosen, and the corresponding sediment accumulation rate is 0.5203 g/cm²/yr (R^2 Table on Page 4). The age of the bottom of section 1 can be calculated as $11.926 \text{ g/cm}^2 / 0.5203 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{yr} = 22.9 \text{ yr}$. This is equivalent to a sediment accumulation rate of $0.5 \text{ ft} / 22.9 \text{ yr} = 0.022 \text{ ft/yr}$.

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

The CRS model cannot be applied because background Pb-210 levels have not been achieved in the core.

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1954) = 0.010 \text{ ft/yr}$ or $11.926 / 50 = 0.24 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{yr}$. In contrast, the Pb-210 regression method predicts an age of only 22.9 yr at 0.5 ft. and a sediment accumulation rate of 0.022 ft/yr or 0.52 g/cm²/yr. I suggest that the Cs-137 data be relied upon because it is possible that the Pb-210 profile is actually due to background Ra-226 that decreases downward in the core, and is not due to atmospheric source Pb-210. In other words, the Pb-210 profile may simply have been an artifact.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road
Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Core ID: 3158

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

Project:

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Date(s) Analysed:

Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

[illegible]

* : See 'Comments' section above for discussion.

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Core ID: 3158

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

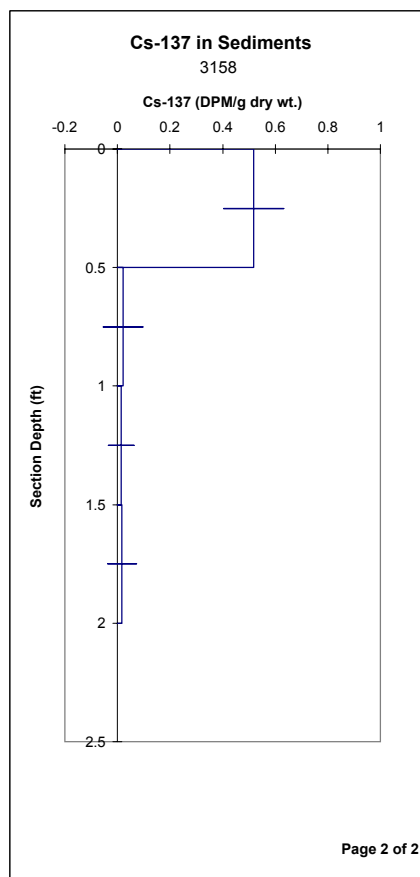
Project:

Date(s) Analysed:

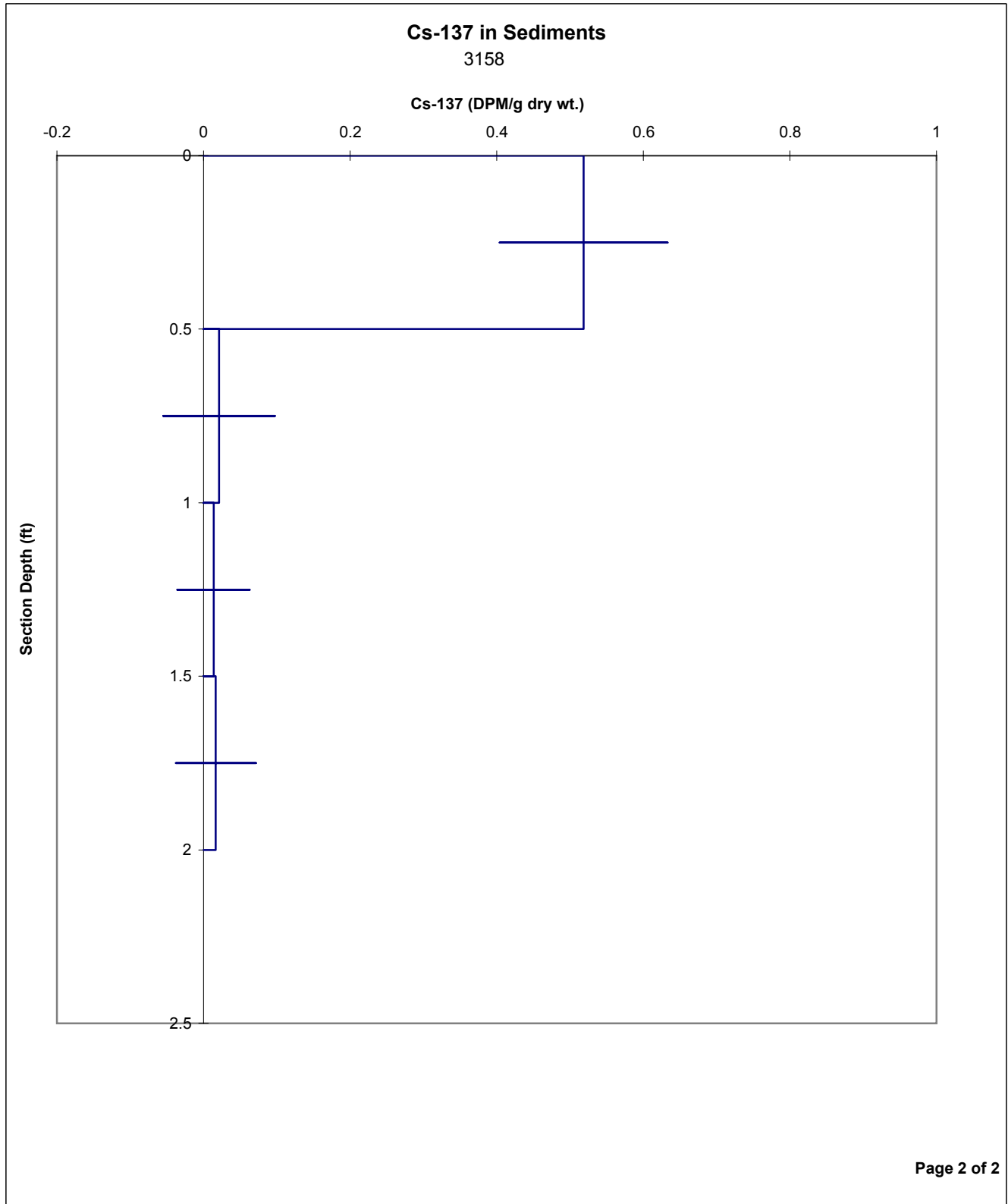
Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

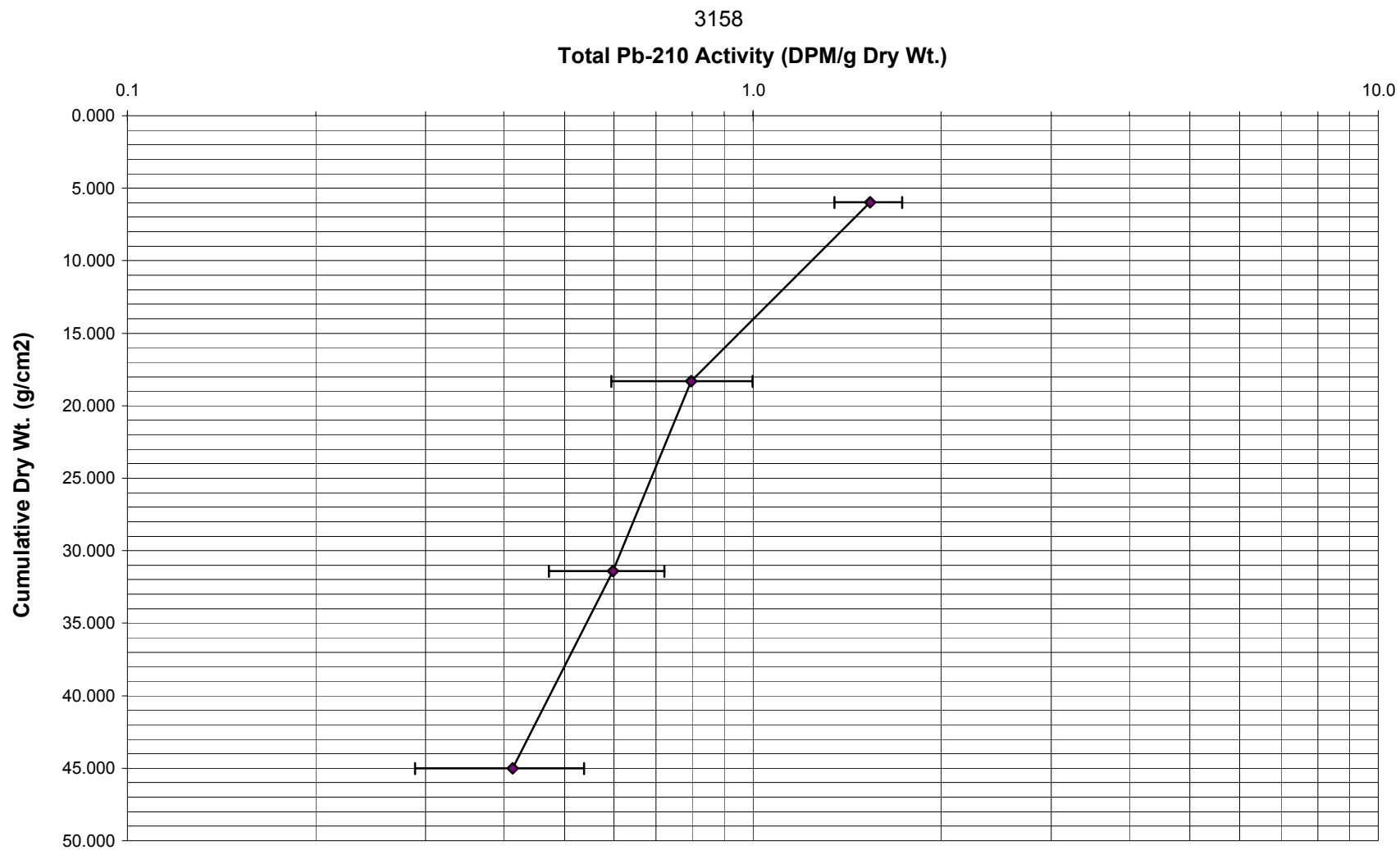
This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]

Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
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0.518592	0.25
0.6331	0.25
0.404084	0.25
0.518592	0.25
0.518592	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
0.021303	0.5
0.021303	0.75
0.097471	0.75
-0.05487	0.75
0.021303	0.75
0.021303	1
0	1
0	1
0.0138	1
0.0138	1.25
0.063239	1.25
-0.03864	1.25
0.0138	1.25
0.0138	1.5
0	1.5
0	1.5
0.016854	1.5
0.016854	1.75
0.071733	1.75
-0.03802	1.75
0.016854	1.75
0.016854	2
0	2

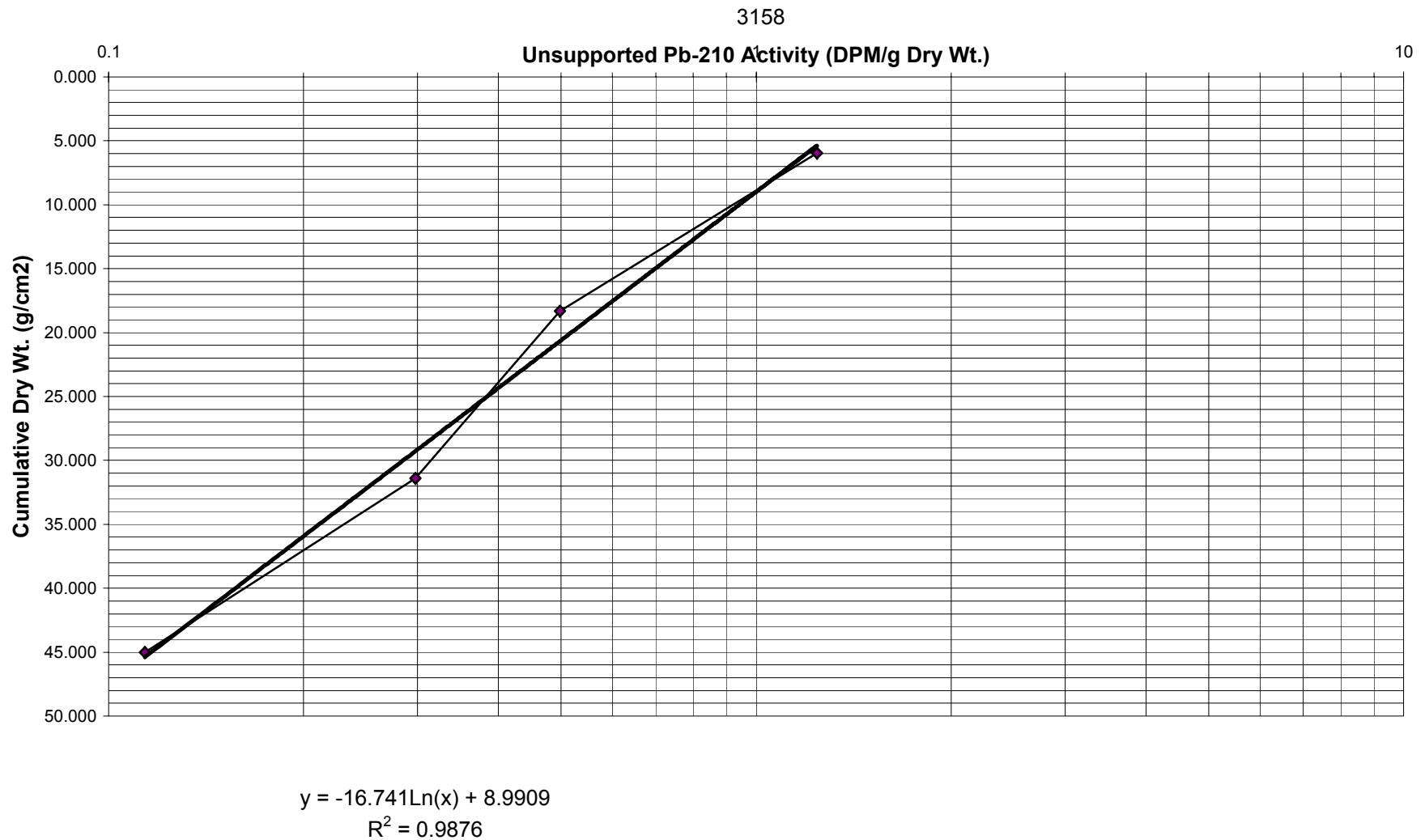


Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment



r^2 fit as a function of background subtracted					
bkg (DPM/g)		r^2	Sediment Accumulation Rate (g/cm ² /yr)	Slope 'm'	Y intercept 'b'
0.0000		0.9593	0.9197	-29.59	16.34
0.0200		0.9612	0.8965	-28.84	15.68
0.0399		0.9632	0.8730	-28.09	15.04
0.0599		0.9653	0.8493	-27.33	14.42
0.0798		0.9674	0.8252	-26.55	13.81
0.0998		0.9696	0.8009	-25.77	13.23
0.1197		0.9718	0.7761	-24.97	12.66
0.1397		0.9741	0.7509	-24.16	12.12
0.1596		0.9763	0.7252	-23.33	11.60
0.1796		0.9785	0.6989	-22.49	11.11
0.1995		0.9807	0.6719	-21.62	10.65
0.2195		0.9828	0.6441	-20.72	10.22
0.2395		0.9847	0.6153	-19.80	9.83
0.2595		0.9862	0.5853	-18.83	9.49
0.2795		0.9873	0.5538	-17.82	9.21
0.2995		0.9876	0.5203	-16.74	8.99
0.3195		0.9865	0.4842	-15.58	8.87
0.3395		0.9832	0.4445	-14.30	8.87
0.3595		0.9759	0.3993	-12.85	9.06
0.3795		0.9606	0.3445	-11.08	9.57
0.3995		0.9236	0.2673	-8.60	10.81
Note: Used Column BQ for Background Subtraction.					
<div>0</div> <div>Page 4 of 7</div>					
<p>Note: this table presents results of Pb-210 linear regression model for a range of Pb-210 background activity levels. The model is applied assuming constant sediment accumulation rate. The model is used to generate 20 regressions using different values of background, across the possible range from zero activity to the lowest observed sample activity. The quality of the fit is an indication of the quality of the assumed background activities. The table above shows the R2 value obtained with each choice of background, as well as the corresponding sediment accumulation rate, intercept and slope of the regression line.</p>					

Regression of Unsupported Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment Using Background = 0.2995 DPM/g



Radionuclide Results for Core 3159

Flett Research Ltd.

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Fax/Phone (204) 667-2505

E-mail: flett@flettresearch.ca Webpage: <http://www.flettresearch.ca>

Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3159

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

Pb-210 appears to be above background only in the top section (0 - 0.5 ft) of the core (3.86 DPM/g). The deeper sections of the core (0.5 - 7.5 ft) are probably at background Pb-210 levels, with an average activity of 1.62 DPM/g and significant variation throughout the core. The Pb-210 models cannot be applied with only a single section showing excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than 0.010 ft/yr or $11.257 / 50 = 0.225 \text{ g/cm}^2\text{/yr}$.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road
Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Core ID: 3159

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

Project:

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Date(s) Analysed:

Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

[illegible]

* : See 'Comments' section above for discussion.

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Core ID: 3159

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s): _____
Project: _____

Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

This table must remain open for chart to plot.

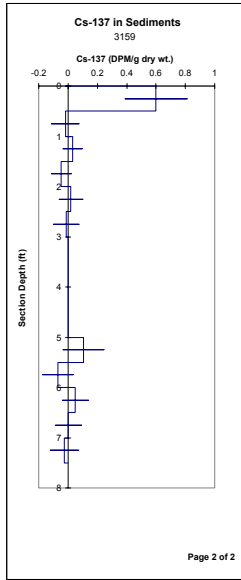
Cs-137 in Sediments
3159

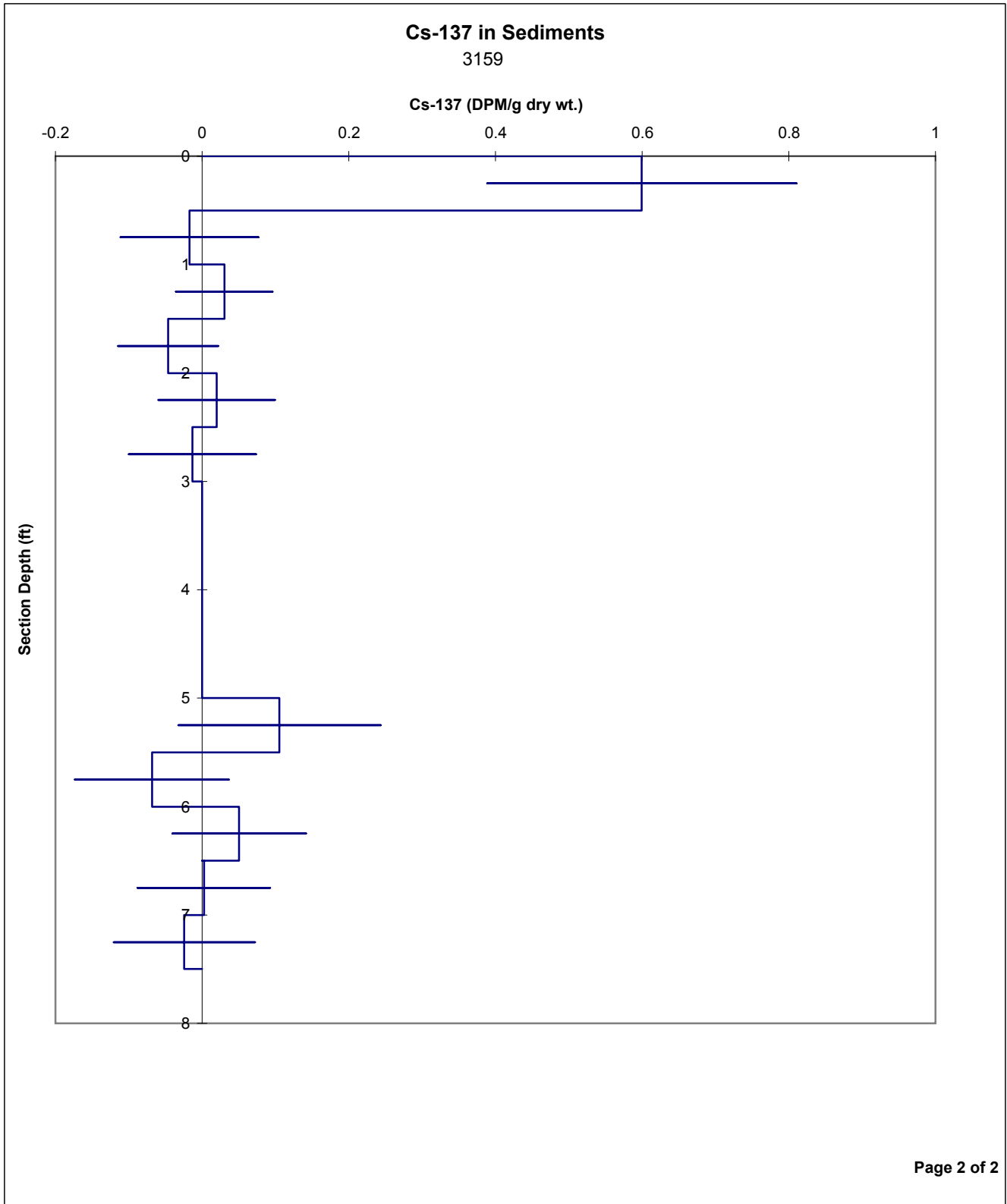
Cs-137 (DPM/g dry wt.)

Section Depth (ft)

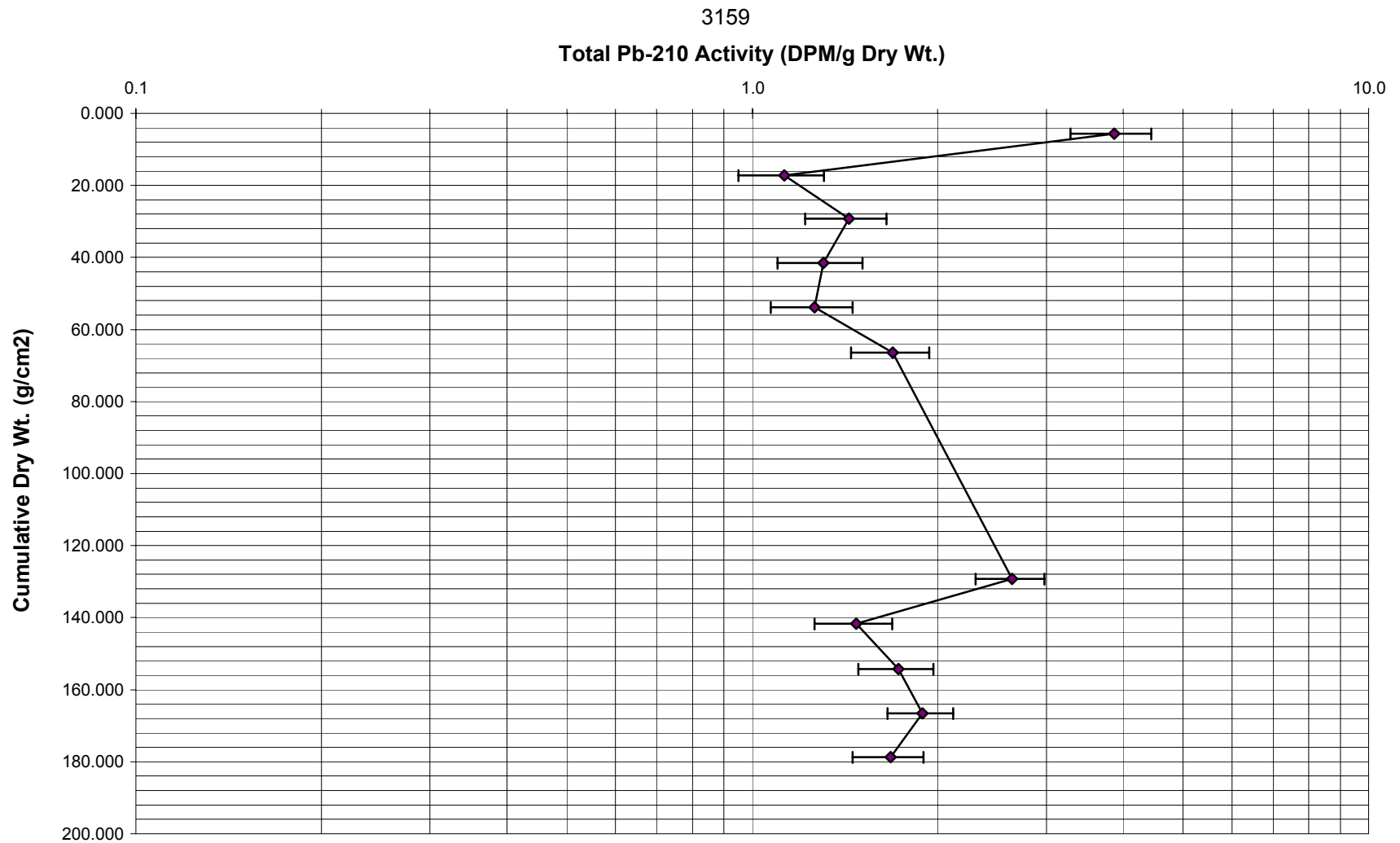
Section Depth (ft)	Cs-137 (DPM/g dry wt.)
0	0.6
1	0.05
2	0.05
3	0.05
4	0.05
5	0.5
6	0.05
7	0.05
8	0.05

Page 2 of 2

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Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment



Radionuclide Results for Core 3160

Flett Research Ltd.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3160

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

The profile of Pb-210 is essentially vertical in this core and it is impossible to apply the Pb-210 dating technique. The average activity of the Pb-210 is fairly low (about 1.5 DPM/g) and could be due solely to the presence of Ra-226 in the sediment.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

There is a significant Cs-137 peak in section 2 (0.5 - 1.0 ft) of the core. This suggests that the period of maximum Cs-137 input, from 19 1963, is captured in this section. Approximate estimates of sediment accumulation rates can be made: If the top of section 2 is at 1963, then the rate of accumulation is 0.5 ft / (2004 - 1963)yr = 0.0122 ft/yr ; if the bottom of section 2 is at 1958, then the rate of accumulation 1.0 ft / (2004 - 1958)yr = 0.02174 ft/yr. The range of rates is 0.0122 - 0.0217 ft/yr and in fact could be broader because the adjacent core sections may also contain small amounts of Cs-137.

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Core ID: 3160

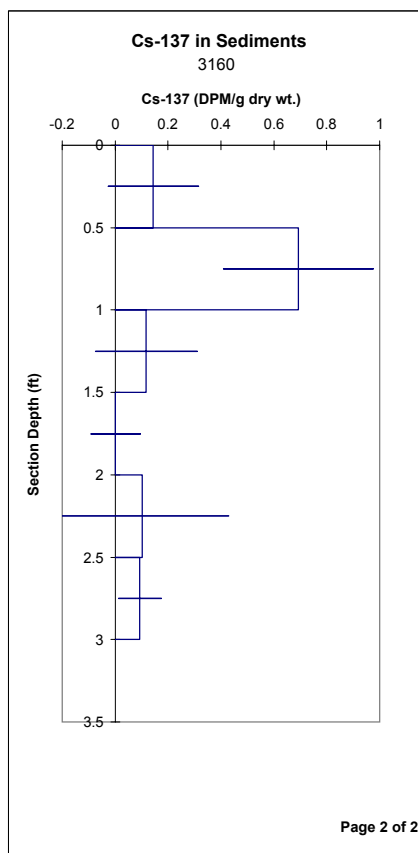
Date(s) Received
Sampling Date(s)

Project:

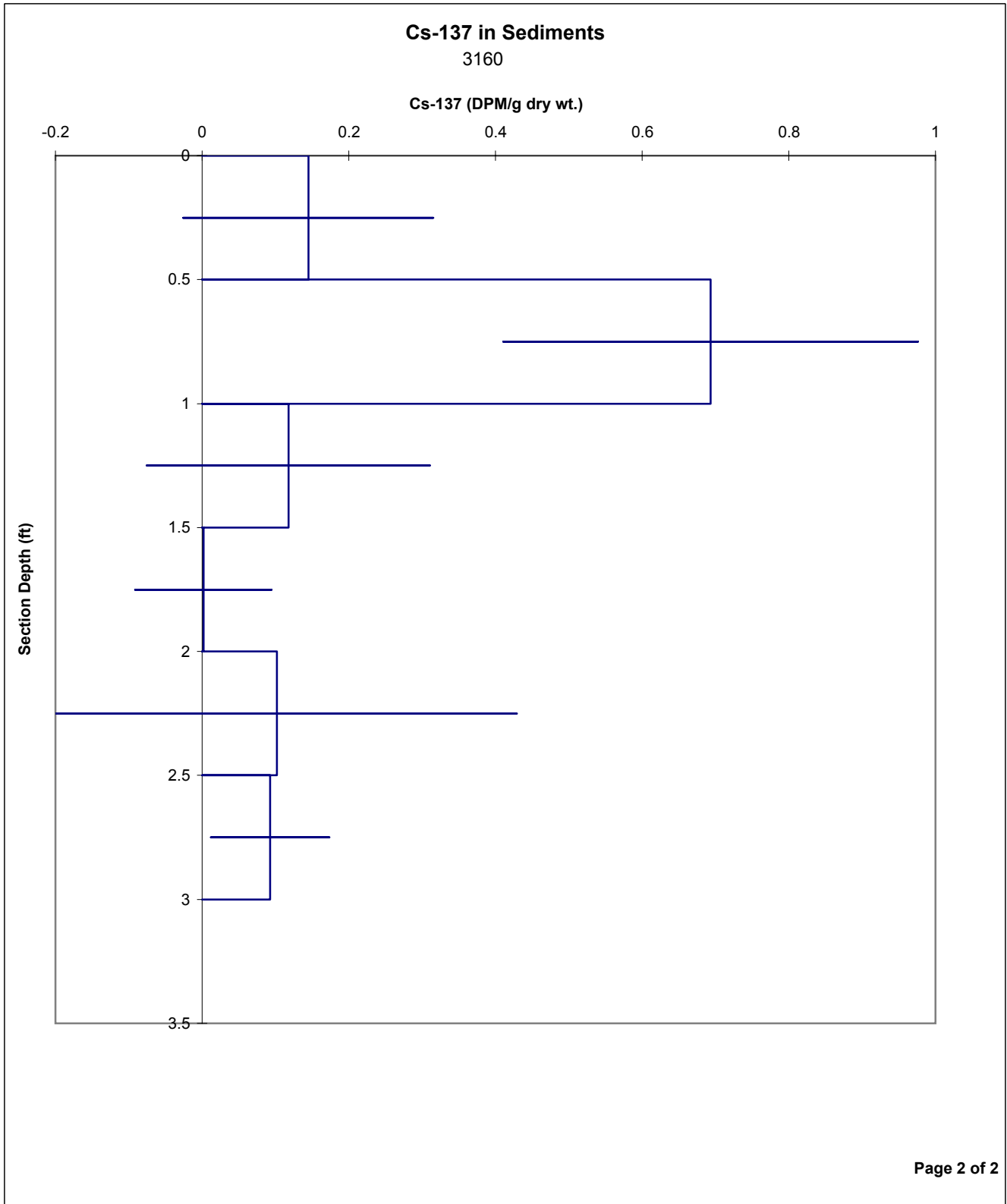
Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

Analyst(s):

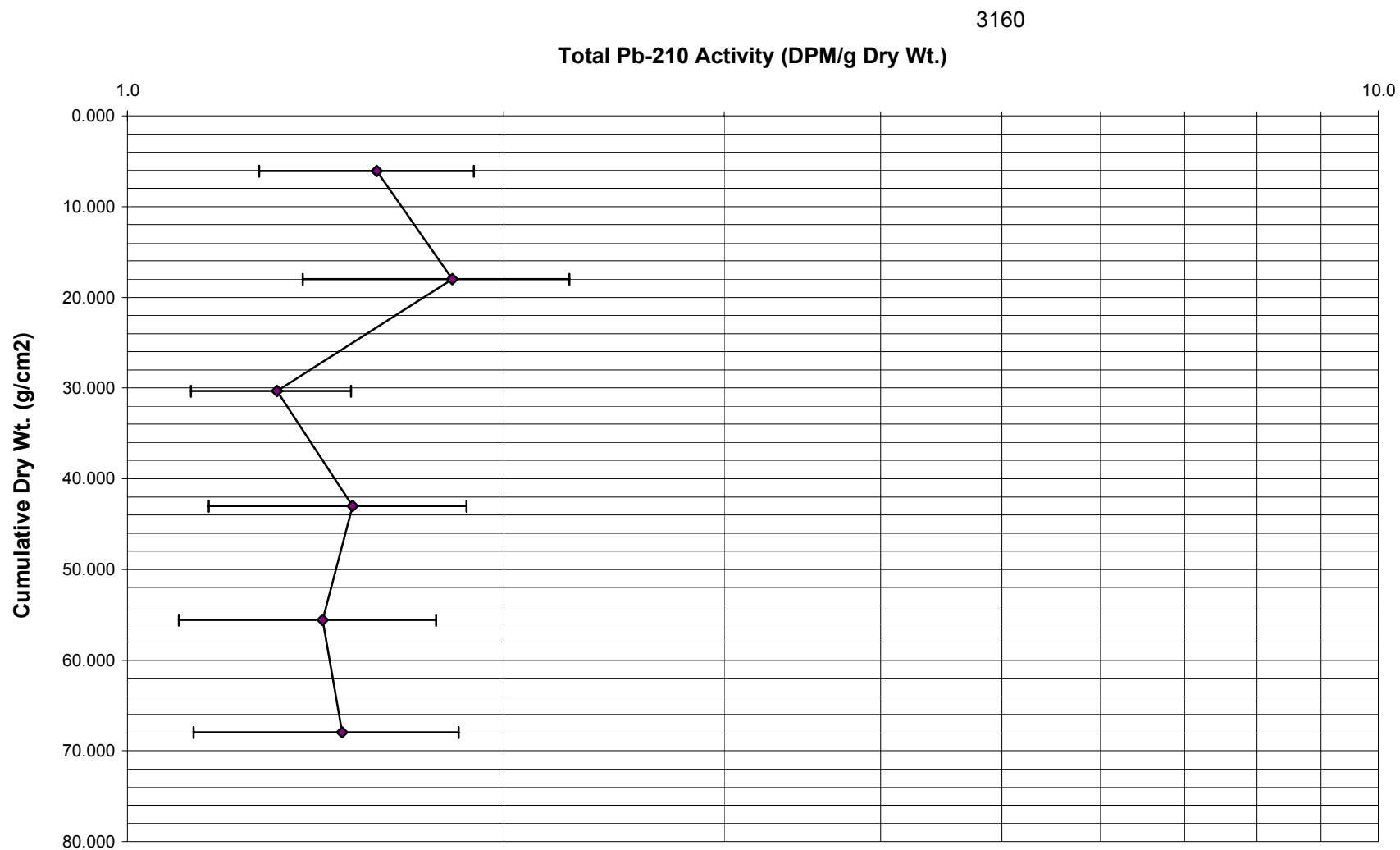
This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]

Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
0	0
0.144722	0
0.144722	0.25
0.31544	0.25
-0.026	0.25
0.144722	0.25
0.144722	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
0.693306	0.5
0.693306	0.75
0.976134	0.75
0.410478	0.75
0.693306	0.75
0.693306	1
0	1
0	1
0.117727	1
0.117727	1.25
0.310622	1.25
-0.07517	1.25
0.117727	1.25
0.117727	1.5
0	1.5
0	1.5
0.001686	1.5
0.001686	1.75
0.094637	1.75
-0.09127	1.75
0.001686	1.75
0.001686	2
0	2
0	2
0.102076	2
0.102076	2.25
0.42886	2.25
-0.22471	2.25
0.102076	2.25
0.102076	2.5
0	2.5
0	2.5
0.092752	2.5
0.092752	2.75
0.173804	2.75
0.011699	2.75
0.092752	2.75
0.092752	3
0	3



Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment



Radionuclide Results for Core 3161

Flett Research Ltd.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

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Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3161

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

Pb-210 appears to be above background only in the top section (0 - 0.5 ft) of the core (4.35 DPM/g). The deeper sections of the core (0.5 - 2.5 ft) are probably at background Pb-210 levels, with an average activity of 1.77 DPM/g and significant variation throughout the core (1.4 - 2.26 DPM/g). The Pb-210 models cannot be applied with only a single section showing excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²)

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1954) = 0.010 \text{ ft/yr}$ or $10.353 / 50 = 0.207 \text{ g/cm}^2\text{/yr}$.

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Core ID: 3161

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

Project:

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Date(s) Analysed:

Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

[illegible]

* : See 'Comments' section above for discussion.

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Core ID: 3161

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

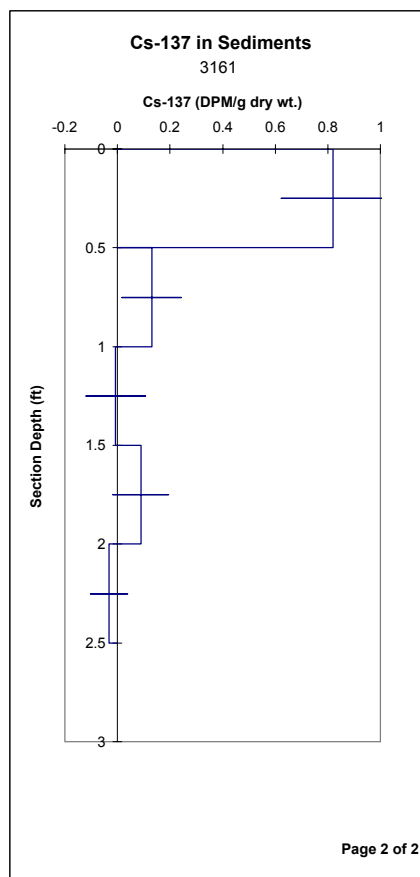
Project:

Date(s) Analysed:

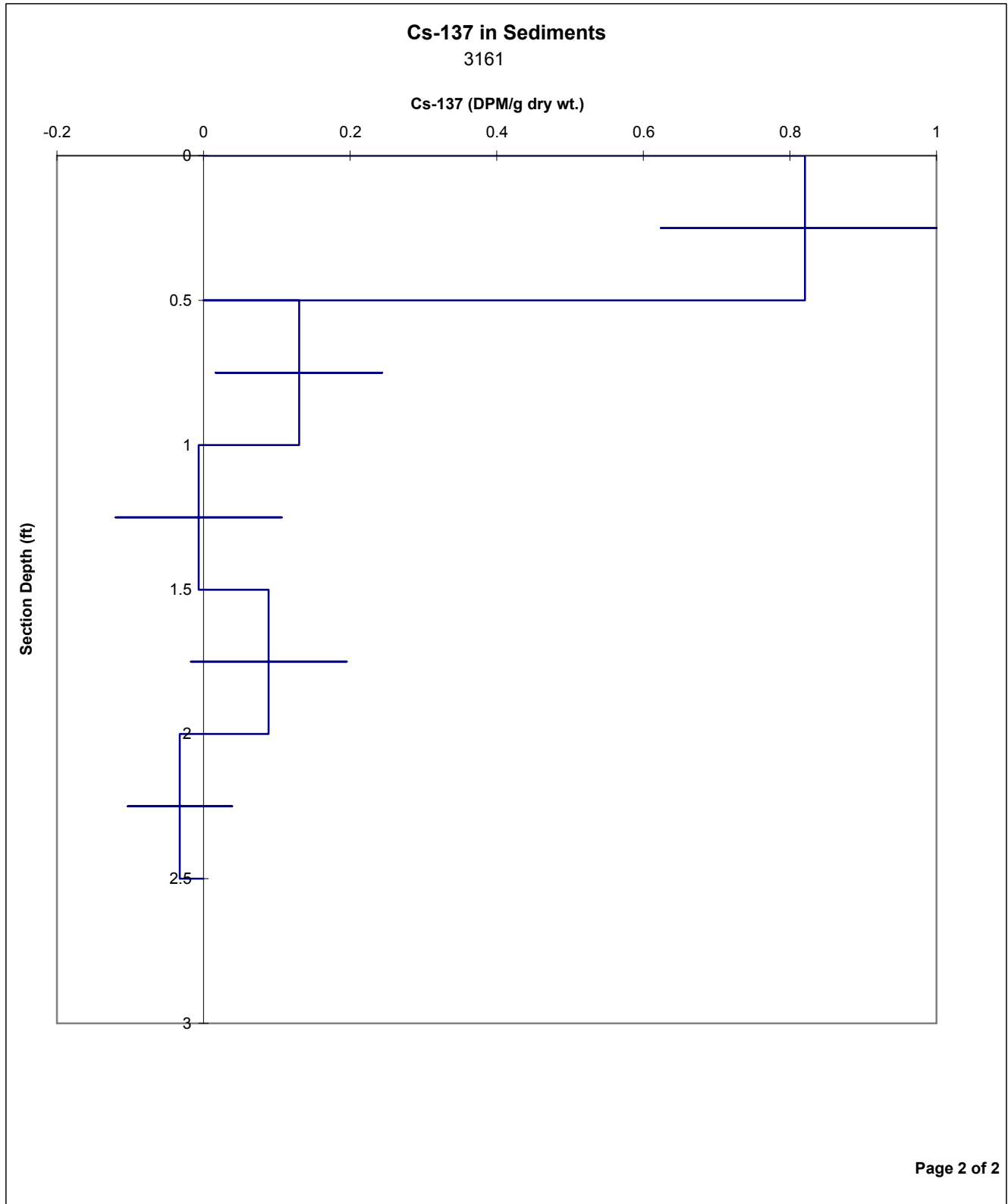
Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]

Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
0	0
0.820734	0
0.820734	0.25
1.017759	0.25
0.623709	0.25
0.820734	0.25
0.820734	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
0.130136	0.5
0.130136	0.75
0.243601	0.75
0.016672	0.75
0.130136	0.75
0.130136	1
0	1
0	1
-0.00671	1
-0.00671	1.25
0.106418	1.25
-0.11984	1.25
-0.00671	1.25
-0.00671	1.5
0	1.5
0	1.5
0.089066	1.5
0.089066	1.75
0.195182	1.75
-0.01705	1.75
0.089066	1.75
0.089066	2
0	2
0	2
-0.03223	2
-0.03223	2.25
0.038983	2.25
-0.10345	2.25
-0.03223	2.25
-0.03223	2.5
0	2.5



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AL - Herb Kelly

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Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Core ID:

3161

Date(s) Received:

Feb. 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

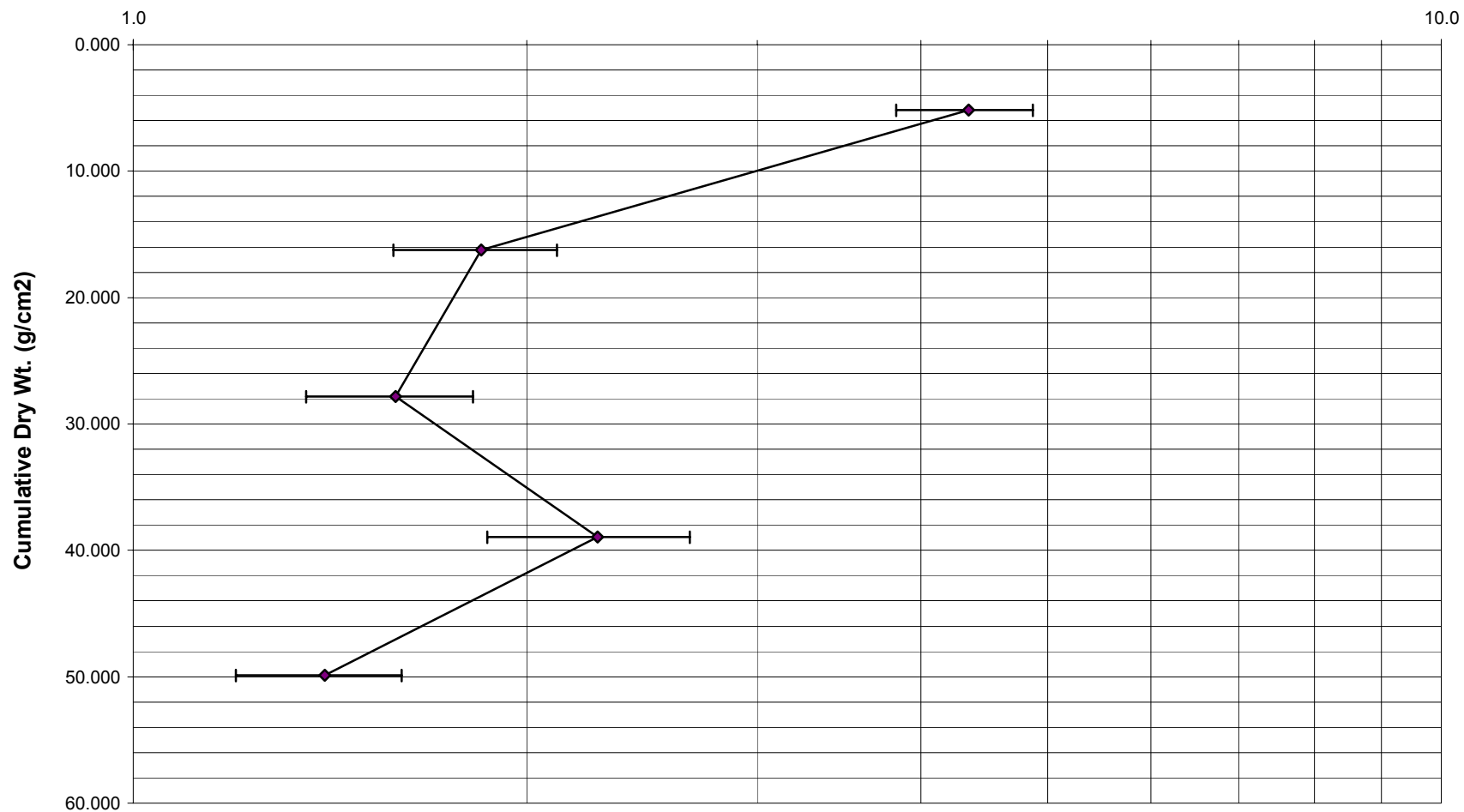
Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

*: See 'Comments' section on 'Interpretation' sheet for discussion

Total Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment

3161

Total Pb-210 Activity (DPM/g Dry Wt.)



Radionuclide Results for Core 3162

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3162

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

There were duplicate measurements made for each section of this core and therefore the duplicates were averaged and the average activity of each section was used in the plots and calculations. The duplicate bulk density measurements were similar and therefore the data from the first set of measurements were used to determine cumulative mass in the core. The core exhibits a steady decrease in Pb-210 activity as a function of depth. The surface section (0 - 0.5 ft) has a Pb-210 activity of 3.33 DPM/g which is significantly above the average activity of 0.38 DPM/g seen in the bottom 3 sections.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm2):

The regression graph on Page 5 includes sections 1 - 3. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a constant rate of sediment accumulation. Initial trials with the model indicated that the background estimated from an average of the lowest 3 sections was unsuitable because it caused the Regression and CRS models to diverge, and, it was at odds with the Cs-137 results. Assuming section 4 was at background solved these problems and therefore the activity of 0.61 DPM/g seen in section 4 was deemed appropriate for both the Pb-210 models. The Regression model found the best fit ($R^2 = 1.00$) when a background of 0.5771 DPM/g was chosen and predicted a sediment accumulation rate of 0.2369 g/cm2/yr (see R2 Table on Page 4). When forced to use the background of 0.61 DPM/g, the fit was still good ($R^2 = 0.9984$) and the sediment accumulation rate was predicted at 0.2168 g/cm2/yr. This is equivalent to an age of 11.574 g/cm2 / 0.2168 g/cm2/yr = 53.4 yr at 0.5 ft depth in the core, and a linear rate of sediment accumulation of 0.5 ft / 53.4 yr = 0.0094 ft/yr..

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

The CRS model includes sections 1- 4. It assumes constant input of Pb-210 and a core that is long enough to include all of the measurable atmospheric source Pb-210. If one assumes that the lowest measured activity in the modelled sections of the core (0.61 DPM/g) is the background Pb-210 level, then the CRS model can be applied. The results are shown in column Z of the main data table on Page 2. The average sediment accumulation rate in the upper 2 sections was 0.2124 g/cm2/yr (col. AK of Page 2). The model predicts an age of 52 yr for the depth of 0.5 ft in the core (Page 2) and 0.5 ft / 52 yr = 0.0096 ft/yr for a linear rate of sediment accumulation.

Conclusion:

There is significant Cs-137 in the upper section (0.0 - 0.5 ft) and there may be some Cs-137 in section 2 (0.5 - 1.0 ft). For purposes of calculation, it is assumed that the bottom of section 1 is at 1958 and thus the majority of the Cs-137 has been captured in this section, and, that smaller amounts of the radionuclide, deposited from 1954 - 1958 may be present in section 2. If 1958 occurs at 0.5 ft, then a sediment accumulation rate can be estimated to be 0.5 ft / (2004 - 1958) = 0.0109 ft/yr. [It is possible that section 2 contains no Cs-137 and therefore the sediment accumulation rate could be significantly lower]. This rate estimated by Cs-137 is similar to the 0.0096 ft/yr predicted by the CRS model and the 0.0094 ft/yr predicted by the Regression model.

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Core ID: 3162

Date(s) Received Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

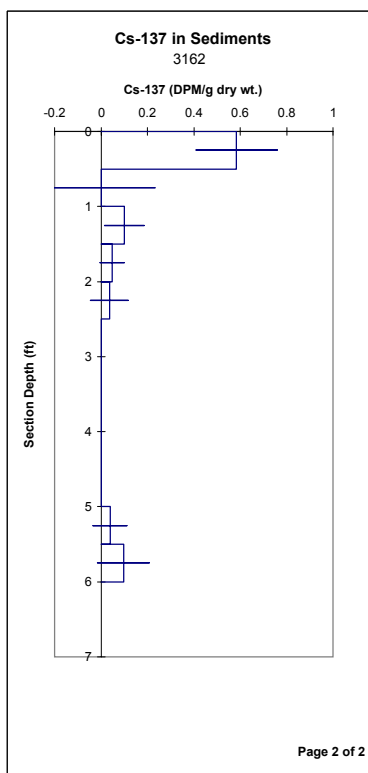
Project:

Date(s) Analysed

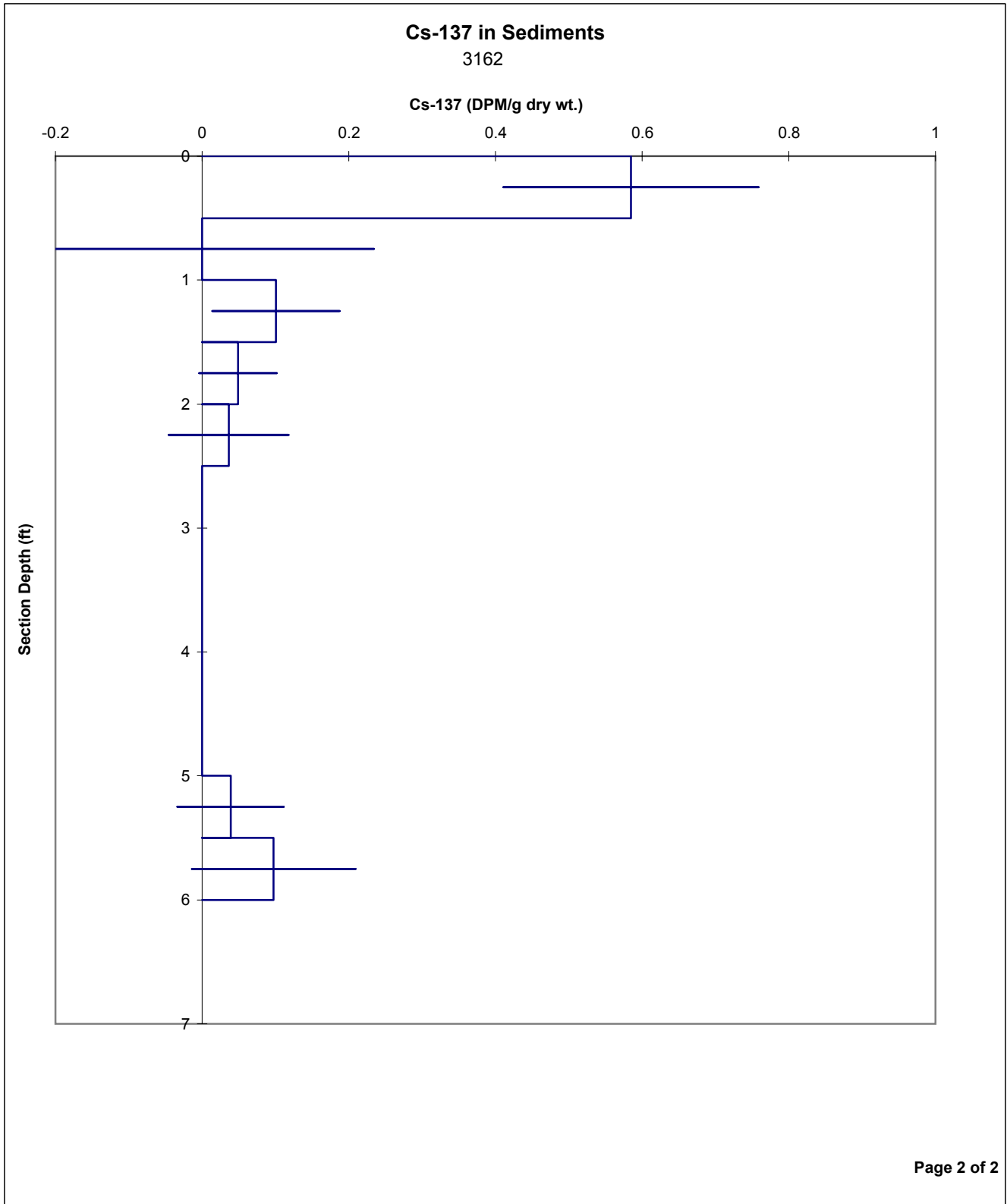
Analyst(s):

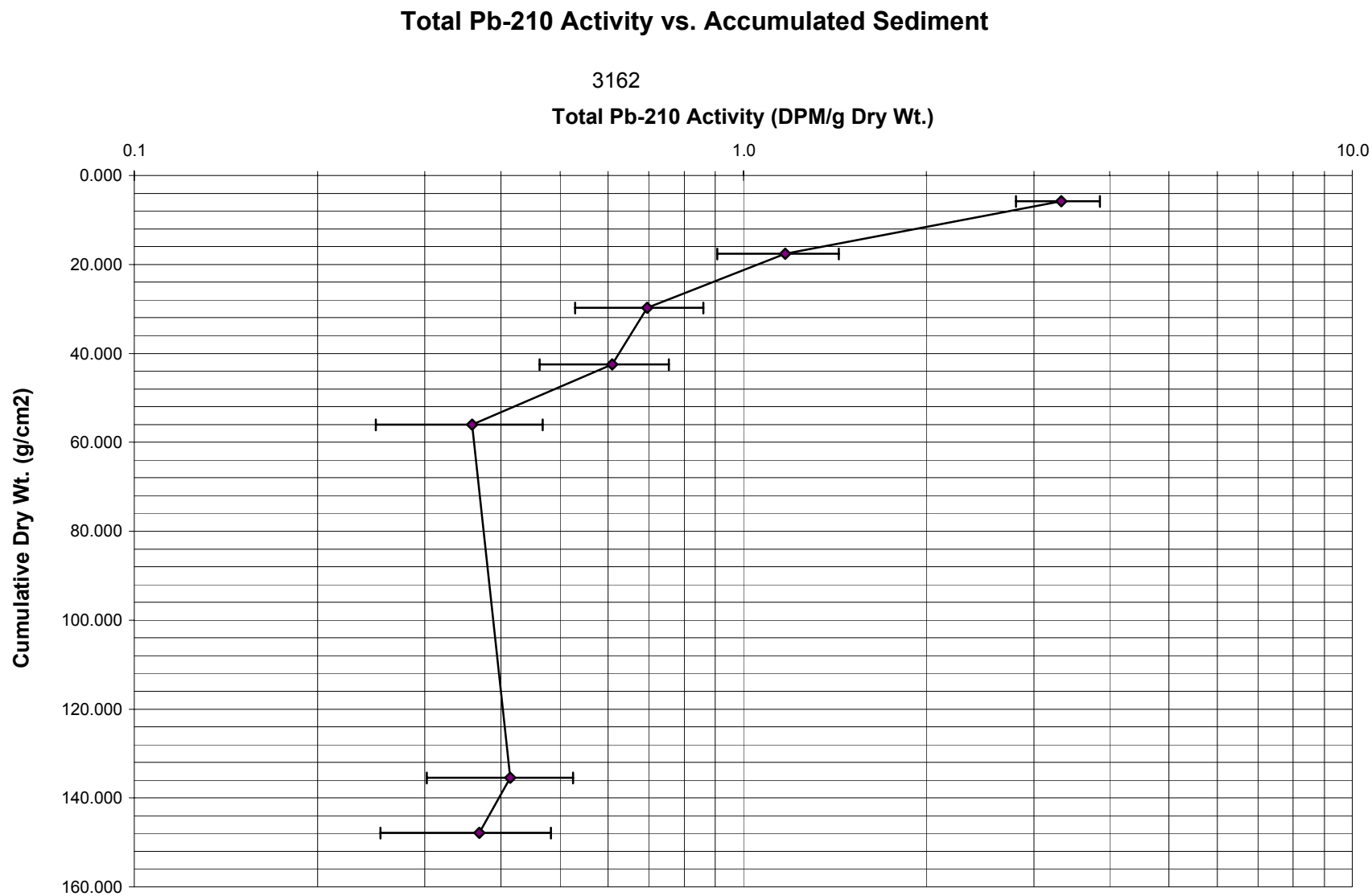
Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]

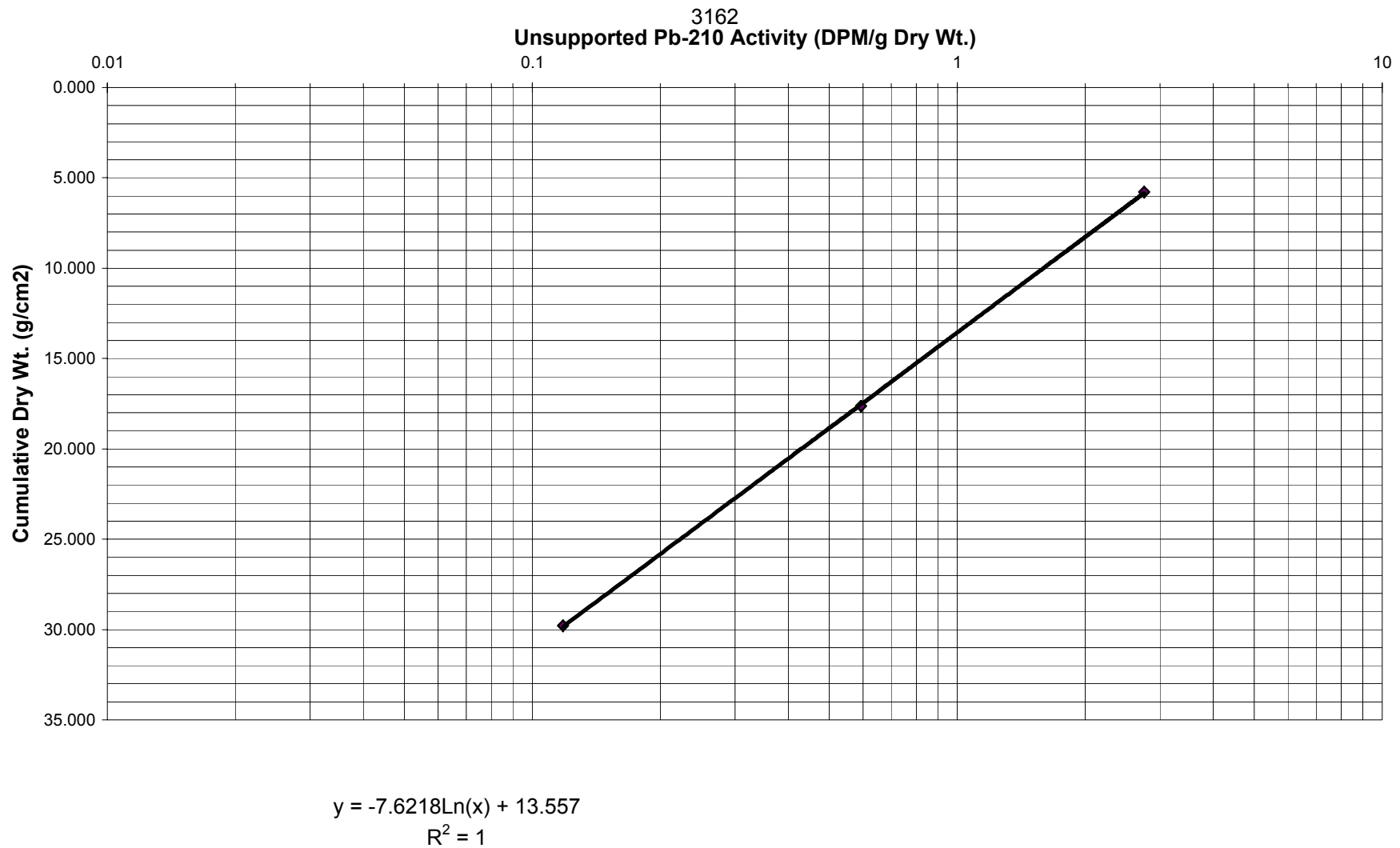
Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
0	0
0.584748	0
0.584748	0.25
0.75904	0.25
0.410456	0.25
0.584748	0.25
0.584748	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.75
0.234432	0.75
-0.23443	0.75
0	0.75
0	1
0	1
0	1
0.100788	1
0.100788	1.25
0.187501	1.25
0.014075	1.25
0.100788	1.25
0.100788	1.5
0	1.5
0	1.5
0.048818	1.5
0.048818	1.75
0.10172	1.75
-0.00408	1.75
0.048818	1.75
0.048818	2
0	2
0	2
0.036097	2
0.036097	2.25
0.117704	2.25
-0.04551	2.25
0.036097	2.25
0.036097	2.5
0	2.5
0	5
0.03885	5
0.03885	5.25
0.111155	5.25
-0.03346	5.25
0.03885	5.25
0.03885	5.5
0	5.5
0	5.5
0.097591	5.5
0.097591	5.75
0.209035	5.75
-0.01385	5.75
0.097591	5.75
0.097591	6
0	6

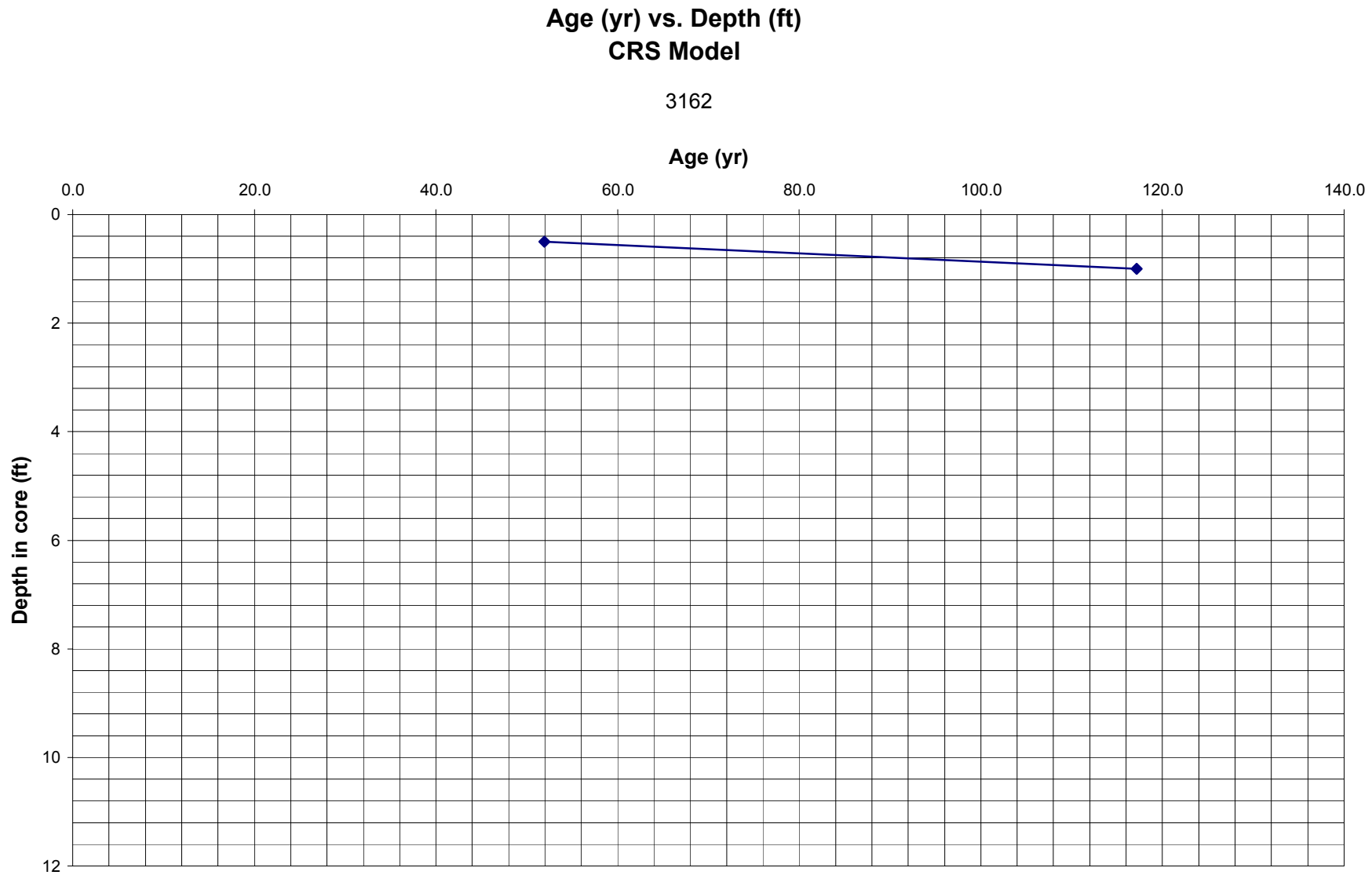




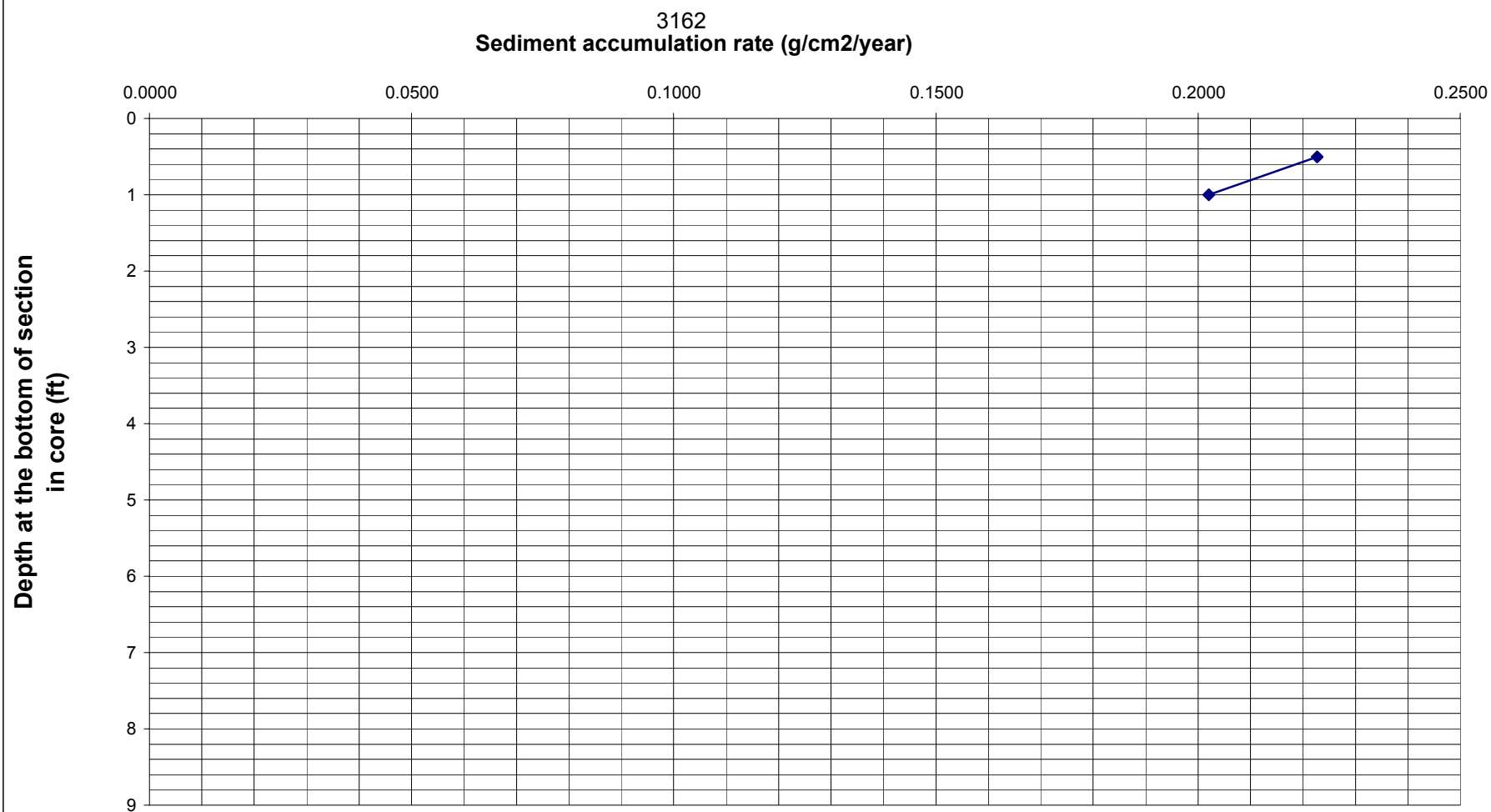
r^2 fit as a function of background subtracted					
bkg (DPM/g)		r^2	Sediment Accumulation Rate (g/cm ² /yr)	Slope 'm'	Y intercept 'b'
0.0000		0.9612	0.4582	-14.74	22.63
0.0304		0.9629	0.4489	-14.44	22.14
0.0607		0.9647	0.4394	-14.14	21.66
0.0911		0.9666	0.4298	-13.83	21.18
0.1214		0.9686	0.4201	-13.52	20.70
0.1518		0.9706	0.4103	-13.20	20.22
0.1821		0.9727	0.4003	-12.88	19.74
0.2125		0.9749	0.3901	-12.55	19.26
0.2428		0.9771	0.3798	-12.22	18.78
0.2732		0.9794	0.3692	-11.88	18.31
0.3035		0.9818	0.3584	-11.53	17.83
0.3339		0.9843	0.3472	-11.17	17.36
0.3643		0.9867	0.3358	-10.80	16.89
0.3947		0.9892	0.3239	-10.42	16.41
0.4251		0.9917	0.3115	-10.02	15.94
0.4555		0.9941	0.2986	-9.61	15.47
0.4859		0.9964	0.2849	-9.17	14.99
0.5163		0.9983	0.2703	-8.70	14.51
0.5467		0.9996	0.2544	-8.19	14.04
0.5771		1.0000	0.2369	-7.62	13.56
0.6075		0.9984	0.2168	-6.98	13.07
Note: Used Column BY for Background Subtraction.					
<div>0</div> <div>Page 4 of 7</div>					
<p>Note: this table presents results of Pb-210 linear regression model for a range of Pb-210 background activity levels. The model is applied assuming constant sediment accumulation rate. The model is used to generate 20 regressions using different values of background, across the possible range from zero activity to the lowest observed sample activity. The quality of the fit is an indication of the quality of the assumed background activities. The table above shows the R2 value obtained with each choice of background, as well as the corresponding sediment accumulation rate, intercept and slope of the regression line.</p>					

Regression of Unsupported Pb-210 Activity vs. Accumulated Sediment Using Background = 0.5771 DPM/g





CRS Sediment accumulation rate (g/cm2/year) vs Depth at the bottom of section in core (ft)



Radionuclide Results for Core 3163

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3163

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

Pb-210 appears to be above background only in the top section (0 - 0.5 ft) of the core (1.8 DPM/g). The deeper sections of the core (0.5 - 7.5 ft) are probably at background Pb-210 levels, with an average activity of 0.39 DPM/g and significant variation throughout the core (0.3 - 0.62 DPM/g). The Pb-210 models cannot be applied with only a single section showing excess Pb-210.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than $0.5 \text{ ft} / (2004 - 1954) = 0.010 \text{ ft/yr}$ or $12.11 / 50 = 0.242 \text{ g/cm}^2/\text{yr}$.

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Core ID: 3163

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

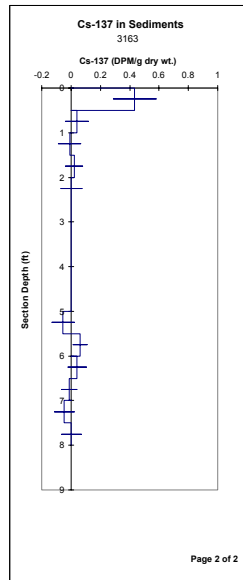
Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

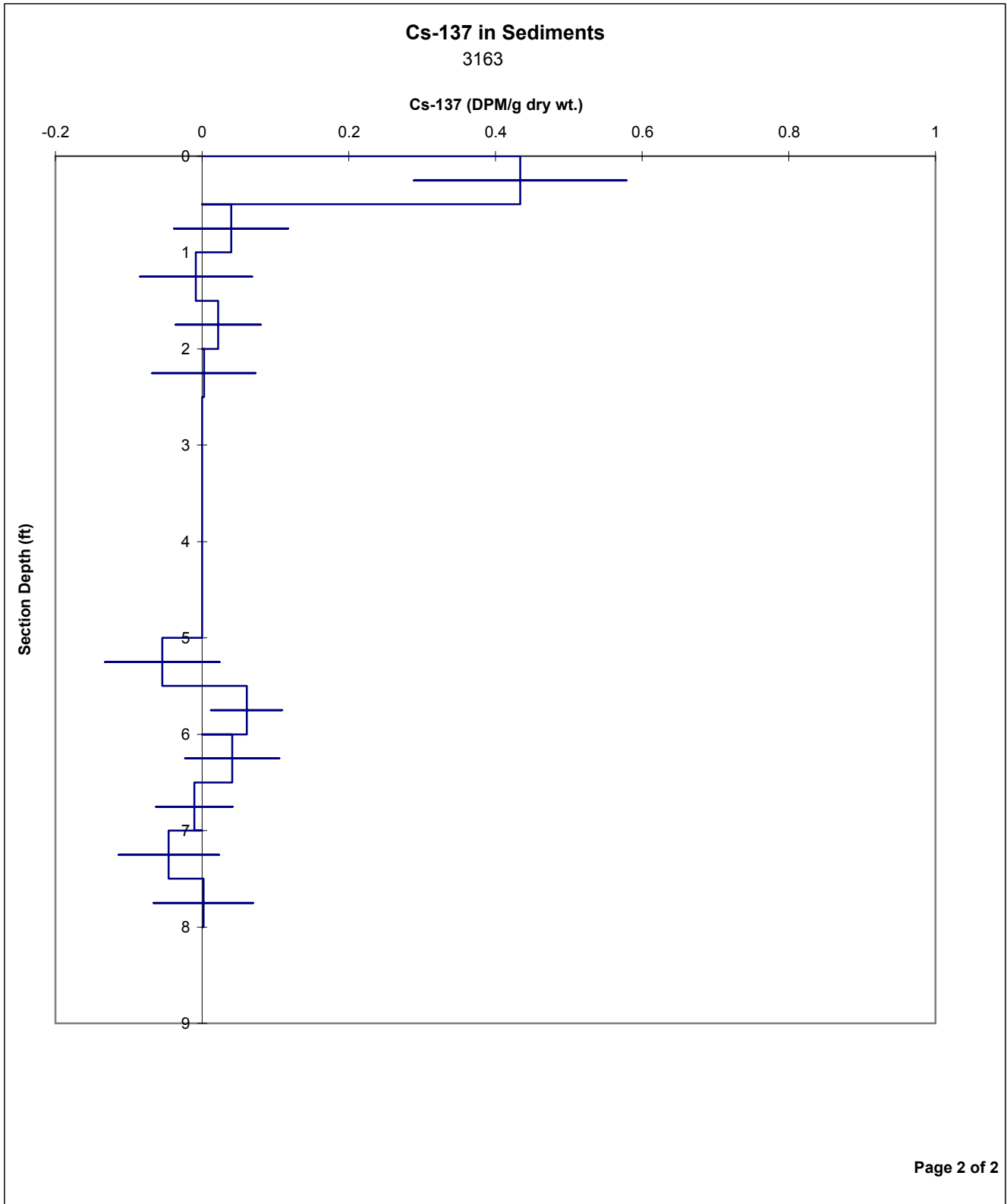
Analyst(s):

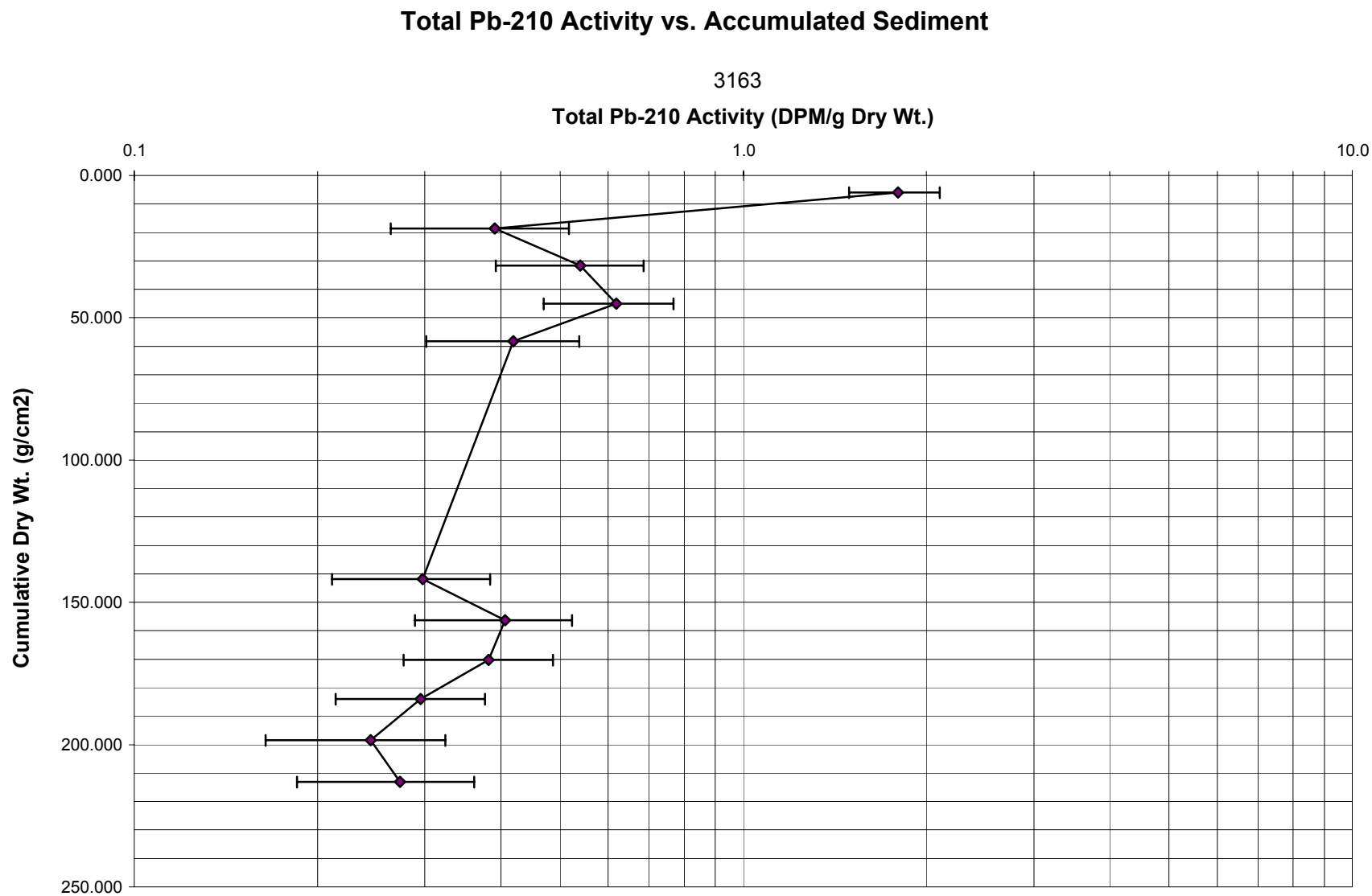
Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

This table must remain open for chart to plot.

[illegible]

Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
0	0
0.43379	0
0.43379	0.25
0.57895	0.25
0.28862	0.25
0.43379	0.25
0.43379	0.5
0	0.5
0	0.5
0.03969	0.5
0.03969	0.75
0.1175	0.75
-0.0381	0.75
0.03969	0.75
0.03969	1
-0.00838	1
-0.00838	1
0.06797	1.25
-0.08472	1.25
-0.00838	1.25
-0.00838	1.5
0	1.5
0.02185	1.5
0.02185	1.75
0.08017	1.75
-0.03647	1.75
0.02185	1.75
0.02185	2
0	2
0.00256	2
0.00256	2.25
0.07306	2.25
-0.06795	2.25
0.00256	2.5
0.00256	2.5
0	2.5
0	5
-0.05426	5
-0.05426	5.25
0.02371	5.25
-0.13222	5.25
-0.05426	5.25
-0.05426	5.5
0	5.5
0.06085	5.5
0.06085	5.75
0.10951	5.75
0.01219	5.75
0.06085	5.75
0.06085	6
0	6
0.04129	6
0.04129	6.25
0.10552	6.25
-0.02293	6.25
0.04129	6.25
0.04129	6.5
0	6.5
-0.10162	6.5
-0.10162	6.75
0.04193	6.75
-0.06317	6.75
-0.10162	6.75
-0.10162	7
0	7
-0.04551	7
-0.04551	7.25
0.02311	7.25
-0.11413	7.25
-0.04551	7.25
-0.04551	7.5
0	7.5
0	7.5
0.00178	7.5
0.00178	7.5
0.06967	7.5
-0.06611	7.75
0.00178	7.75
0.00178	8





Radionuclide Results for Core 3164

Flett Research Ltd.

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Client: CH2M HILL - Herb Kelly

Address: 3011 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, FL 32608-3928

Transaction ID:

PO/Contract No.: 905218

Core ID: 3164

Date(s) Received: Feb 8, 2005

Date(s) Analysed:

Sampling Date(s):

Analyst(s):

Project:

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

INTERPRETATION

Observations:

The profile of Pb-210 is erratic and essentially vertical in this core and therefore it is impossible to apply the Pb-210 dating technique. The average activity of Pb-210 over the entire length of 0 - 9 ft is fairly low (about 1.20 DPM/g) and could be due solely to the presence of Ra-226 in the sediment.

Regression model of Unsupported Pb-210 activity vs. Cumulative Dry Weight(g/cm²):

CRS model of Age at bottom of Extrapolated section in years vs. Depth of bottom edge of current section in cm:

Conclusion:

Cs-137 is detected only in the top core section, indicating that the bottom edge of the section (at 0.5 ft depth) predates 1954, the year when significant fallout of atmospheric Cs-137 began. Based on this, the sediment accumulation rate is probably less than $0. / (2004 - 1954) = 0.01 \text{ ft/yr}$ or $12.895 / 50 = 0.26 \text{ g/cm}^2\text{/yr}$.

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Results of Cs-137 Analysis

Flett Research Ltd.

440 DeSalaberry Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2L 0Y7

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Client: CH2M Hill - Herb Kelly

Core ID: 3164

Date(s) Received: Feb. 8, 2005

Sampling Date(s):

Project:

Date(s) Analysed:

Analyst(s):

Results authorized by Dr. Robert J. Flett, Chief Scientist

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Section No.	Sample ID	Upper depth (ft)	Lower depth (ft)	Cs-137 activity (DPM/g dry wt.)	1 Std Dev. Counting Error (DPM/g dry wt.)	Plot Table X Values	Plot Table Y Values
1	121004-SOI 03164-00.50	0	0.5	0.50	0.15	0	0
2	121004-SOI 03164-01.00	0.5	1	0.09	0.04	0.499278	0
3	121004-SOI 03164-01.50	1	1.5	0.02	0.04	0.499278	0.25
4	121004-SOI 03164-02.00	1.5	2	-0.02	0.05	0.653368	0.25
5	121004-SOI 03164-02.50	2	2.5	0.03	0.11	0.345188	0.25
6	121004-SOI 03164-03.00	2.5	3	0.01	0.10	0.499278	0.25
7	121004-SOI 03164-03.50	3	3.5	0.00	0.18	0.499278	0.5
8	121004-SOI 03164-04.00	3.5	4	0.07	0.06	0	0.5
9	121004-SOI 03164-04.50	4	4.5	0.02	0.12	0	0.5
10	121004-SOI 03164-05.00	4.5	5	-0.01	0.10	0.003334	0.5
11	121004-SOI 03164-05.50	5	5.5	-0.02	0.10	0.003334	0.75
12	121004-SOI 03164-06.00	5.5	6	0.06	0.09	0.038899	0.75
13	121004-SOI 03164-06.50	6	6.5	0.05	0.08	-0.03223	0.75
14	121004-SOI 03164-07.00	6.5	7	-0.04	0.11	0.003334	0.75
						0.003334	1
						0	1
						0	1
						0.01956	1
						0.01956	1.25
						0.050236	1.25
						-0.01592	1.25
						0.01956	1.25
						0.01956	1.5
						0	1.5
						0	1.5
						-0.02121	1.5
						-0.02121	1.75
						0.024948	1.75
						-0.06736	1.75
						-0.02121	1.75
						-0.02121	2
						0	2
						0	2
						0.03199	2
						0.03199	2.25
						0.139394	2.25
						-0.07541	2.25
						0.03199	2.25
						0.03199	2.5
						0	2.5
						0	2.5
						0.01407	2.5
						0.01407	2.75
						0.111506	2.75
						-0.08337	2.75
						0.01407	2.75
						0.01407	3
						0	3
						0	5
						0	5
						0	5.25
						0.179168	5.25
						-0.1792	5.25
						0	5.25
						0	5.5
						0	5.5
						0.066023	5.5
						0.066023	5.75
						0.128029	5.75
						0.006016	5.75
						0.066023	5.75
						0.066023	6
						0	6
						0	6
						0.018981	6
						0.018981	6.25
						0.138861	6.25
						-0.1009	6.25
						0.018981	6.25
						0.018981	6.5
						0	6.5
						0	6.5
						-0.00689	6.5
						-0.00689	6.75
						0.09647	6.75
						-0.11029	6.75
						-0.00689	6.75
						-0.00689	7
						0	7
						-0.02165	7
						-0.02165	7.25
						0.080515	7.25
						-0.12381	7.25
						-0.02165	7.25
						-0.02165	7.5
						0	7.5
						0	7.5
						0.059274	7.5
						0.059274	7.75
						0.14945	7.75
						-0.0309	7.75
						0.059274	7.75
						0.059274	8
						0	8
						0	8
						0.051393	8
						0.051393	8.25
						0.132001	8.25
						-0.02922	8.25
						0.051393	8.25
						0.051393	8.5
						0	8.5
						0	8.5
						-0.0432	8.5
						-0.0432	8.75
						0.066866	8.75
						-0.15327	8.75
						-0.0432	8.75
						-0.0432	9
						0	9

